

OCTOBER, 1898.



PRICE, SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.



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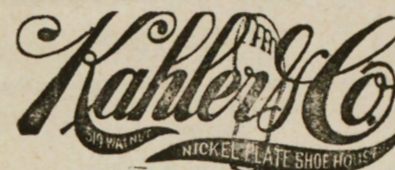


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THE • COSMOPOLITAN • OSTEOPATH

VOL. I.

DES MOINES, IOWA, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 3.

Opening Exercises of the Dr. S. S. Still College.

THE grand opening exercises of the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, at Des Moines, Iowa, was held on the evening of September 1, 1898.

The College and faculty had previously sent out invitations to graduates in Osteopathy, to students and to the friends of the new science in many parts of the country, inviting them to come and take part in the opening exercises of the new College. Liberal responses were received to these invitations. The following response was received from Colonel and Mrs. Beal, of Clarinda, Iowa. It is given merely as a sample of the tenor and tone of the responses received, showing the aims and wishes of our friends of Osteopathy:

To the Officers and Faculty of Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa:

We extend our thanks for the kind invitation to the opening exercises of your College, Thursday evening, September 1st, and regret that we will be unable to be present. We anticipate for those present an enjoyable evening, and truly wish for your College success. We are persuaded that its founders have a sense of the value of the importance of a higher life, which must actuate the successful advancement of Osteopathy.

Leaders inspired with this conviction, and armed with the enterprise and courage which the undertaking evinces, will surely bring their school up to the highest standard required by its associated colleges. We trust, however, that it will attain to a higher plane—being yet in its infancy—upon which, having once risen, God helping, it is possible to live.

Very sincerely yours,

MR. AND MRS. A. F. BEAL.

CLARINDA, Iowa, August 30, 1898.

We have not space for all but there is a general wish and desire expressed to us by all graduates, students and friends of Osteopathy, from the east, west, north and south, that at Des Moines we should erect and make the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy the best and leading Osteopathic college in the world, and proffering to us their good will and support to make it one such as all desire—one to which all may point with pride and honor as the model or national college of Osteopathy, whose standard shall in all respects be the highest.

The large concourse present at the opening exercises, consisting of the best citizens of Des Moines, as well as many graduates and

students in Osteopathy from abroad, shows the deep interest in which the project is held by the citizens of Des Moines and Iowa.

At 8 P. M. Adair's splendid orchestra opened the exercises with a patriotic air.

□ Colonel Conger officiated as president of the evening. After music Rev. J. Everest Cathell, of the Episcopal Church, was introduced and delivered the beautiful invocation as follows:

□ Almighty and everlasting God, whose blessed Son was manifested that He might destroy the power of darkness and make us the children of light, and who alone was the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, send thy blessing upon this institution, established for the relief of bodily sickness and pain. Endue its founders, patrons, officers and teachers with a right sense of their duties and calling. Illuminate the minds, purify the hearts and fashion the lives of the students, so that they may go forth ready for large and abiding service and power. Strengthen and support thy servants who shall here tend the sufferer and watch beside the bed of sickness. Teach them how good and blessed a thing it is to be permitted to minister to the wants of the sick and suffering. Pour out thy spirit from on high, and sanctify all minds and hearts for thine acceptable service here and thy blessed kingdom hereafter. All which we ask in the name of Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life, Jesus Christ, our Lord—Amen.

Owing to the absence of Mayor MacVicar, the City Solicitor, Mr. J. Edward Mershon, filled his place and delivered the following address of welcome on behalf of the city of Des Moines:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I came here this evening to welcome the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy in the name of the city of Des Moines. Many of our citizens have already extended the glad hand of welcome to the estimable gentlemen who wisely chose Des Moines for the place of their future home and work. It was because of such welcome and indorsement that enabled the founders of this College to plant here their institution. Incorporated under, and authorized by, the laws of the State of Iowa, and indorsed and encouraged by the leading citizens of our State and city, it is fitting, and I do most gladly welcome this College of Osteopathy, its founders, officers, teachers and associates, and the many hundreds of students who will attend, to the hospitable homes, churches, parks and business houses of our delightful and prosperous city.

Your institution is a beneficent one. You propose to heal the diseases of the people, and teach others to do so. There is no higher calling, and Des Moines will be proud of you if your aims and hopes are realized. We have plenty of room for you, and in the years of your growth and development you will have pleasant associations. We have nine hospitals and asylums, eighteen colleges, including the three business colleges, and the ten colleges comprehended in Drake University. We have four medical societies, and you make the second medical college, the first being the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons. These, with her many churches, schools, benevolent and charitable organizations, the State Capitol and other public buildings, the beautifully paved and shaded streets, make up many things Des Moines people are proud of. To describe and enumerate them all would be to describe the city and the hopes and activities of her people.

In the great work of the development and teaching the methods and application of the science of Osteopathy, we offer to you all the helpful influences constantly growing out from these institutions and from the associations of 70,000 intelligent and prosperous people. And students are especially welcomed here to enjoy with us these many advantages. Here they will find the expense of living to be low, and a healthy place in which to live. They will enjoy the freedom of the magnificent State library and city public library, the best equipped gymnasium in the State at the Y. M. C. A., and many miles of street railways leading to our parks and suburbs. Let it be said, to the credit of our city, that we have no public places of bad reputation where young people would be enticed for evil purposes.

This College will be surrounded with such moral influences that young people may safely come here and successfully follow their chosen work. You will grow and develop into a great sphere of usefulness, and I am sure will be glad of the day you founded and opened your College in Des Moines.

May you be as loyal to Des Moines as Des Moines is to you and your interests.

Dr. Summersfield S. Still, □ President of the Still College, responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Des Moines:

We are as glad to be in your fair city as you are to have us here. When I was in Maryville, I became acquainted with the Rev. McCash. Last summer in passing through Iowa for the Dakotas to spend my vacation, I was on a train just leaving your beautiful city, and I felt that there was someone behind me looking at me. You know how you often feel, that someone's eyes are upon you, and I arose in my seat and turned around, and met Rev. McCash, who had recognized me and was just coming forward to greet me. I thought not at the time of making Des Moines my home. In the weeks and months that followed, I was thinking where to locate a great college and infirmary. After thinking of many cities, some of which I had visited in former years, some recently, among them St. Louis, Kansas City, Nevada, Mo., Lawrence and Topeka, Kan., Chicago, Nashville and others, I decided in favor of Des Moines. It so happened that two other parties had the same idea in mind. Professor Riggs called on me one evening when Colonel Conger was in my parlor discussing the matter of a location, and said that he and Dr. Helm wanted me to go with them to Des Moines and found an Osteopathic college. I told him that I was just discussing that very matter with Colonel Conger. We united our forces, and all agreed that Des Moines was the place, now was the time.

You have here a city ten times the size of Kirksville, and but one or two Osteopathic operators. Kirksville has two Osteopathic schools, the American School of Osteopathy and Dr. Ward's College, but nowhere was there a "Still" College, and we determined to raise a monument in honor of the name which had given to the world a new science of healing.

Before finally deciding, we came up to Des Moines to look over the ground. We went out to Drake, and the warm welcome of Dr. McCash and Professor Kirk made us feel that you had the right kind of atmosphere.

Anatomy, though neglected by some, has been and will be the chief cornerstone of the Osteopathic structure, but a smattering of anatomy will not be sufficient, and although the Associated Colleges has not included dissection among the many requirements, professional scholarship demands that it be included, though some ologies have to be omitted. A more thorough knowledge of

anatomy is demanded than the mere study of bones, that we may escape the opprobrium of being called "bone doctor." We must rise above the standard of the newsboy of whom Senator Ingalls tells, who refused to sell him a paper, declaring that he knew a skeleton when he saw it.

The competition among Osteopathic colleges has become such as to cause some parties to descend to disreputable methods, and while I am connected with this College I promise you that a high standard of action will be maintained by us, and while some things are being said and done that might offend, we will not forget that Michael, the archangel, when contending with his Satanic majesty, did not bring in a railing accusation, but simply said, "The Lord rebuke thee." It has been well said that no better endorsement could be given our enterprise and the wisdom in selecting Des Moines, than the frantic efforts being made to prove that it is not the right place. General Lane used to say that the best apple tree had the most sticks thrown at it.

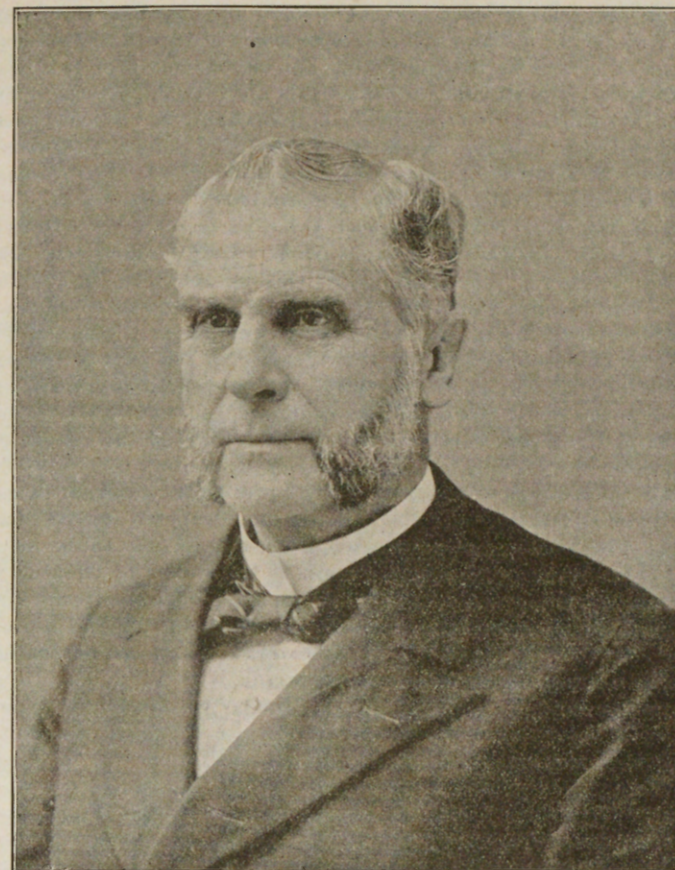
Our school starts out with seven medical graduates, five D. O.'s and two M. D.'s on its faculty, and its present equipment far excels the "original" up to its last year. Our first class is already greater than any one of the first four classes in the American School of Osteopathy, and may yet reach the size of all four of them.

This is largely because of the many advantages our College will possess in Des Moines. For instance, it is impossible to learn perfect anatomy without actual dissection, and we found that we could get that before we located here. The student has paid for this and in all fairness should have it. Next to this is actual practice on the living subject, and our College will give the student double the usual time devoted to clinic practice, giving two full terms, or ten months during the course. Hence we shall give to the student the greatest advantages, and our course will be the highest, and our standard the very best, that can be obtained anywhere.

Judge C. C. Cole, Dean of the Iowa Law College and a member of the faculty of the Dr. Still College of Des Moines, occupying the chair of "Medical Jurisprudence," was then introduced. Judge Cole's speech was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I think this is an occasion for reciprocal congratulations. I think our friends, Dr. Still and his associates, are to be congratulated upon their sagacity and very great foresight in the selection of a location for their College, of the Capital city, not only, but the best city in the best State in the Union which has so recently become doubly glorious. They are to-night beginning to appreciate the measure of their sagacity in the cordial welcome they are receiving, and in the manifestations and evidences of welcome by those present, as well as in the most excellent address of welcome, to which we have all just been delighted listeners. We, of the city of Des Moines and State of Iowa, are to be congratulated upon the fact that there is located in our midst another institution of learning, an institution teaching a theory of the curative art, bottomed upon recognized sciences which have obtained in other institutions. This institution, in the course of its instruction, will tend, along with the others we have, to permeate our social atmosphere with that tone of elevation, culture and intelligence, which come from the locating in our midst of institutions of learning of a high order. We have delighted much in the institutions we have called to us before, and we are rejoicing very much in the beneficence which they are bestowing upon us and



JUDGE C. C. COLE.

which we feel in their very presence. I, myself, rejoice personally, in the fact, that I am connected with a department of a university which shows its growth in the increase of attendant students on yesterday, our opening day—more than ten times as many students in attendance as we had a few years ago when we first opened under the administration by which it is now conducted. I refer to the law department of the Drake University, known as the Iowa College of Law. Last year we had 109 students and this year the promise is for a very great increase. It is not alone due to the intelligence or the excellency of its management, but it is Des Moines, and the cordial greeting and the kind treatment which we, the citizens of Des Moines, bestow upon those who come among us. I refer to the College of Osteopathy, without any studied knowledge of its real science or method of treatment; but I do know that in connection with it, and from the little which I have read, it teaches the science of anatomy, physiology and psychology with an intelligence and thoroughness beyond that which is attained in other institutions. It is a scientific institution, and whatever may be said about the merits of its theory and success in the curing of diseases, it is, at all events,

founded upon the basis of science recognized by all scientists throughout the world; and from such teachings there must come a growth and development which cannot be otherwise than elevating and beneficent. For this, I say we, ourselves, are to be congratulated. I cannot talk about Osteopathy any more than to say that it lays no claim to miraculous power in curing, but it does lay claim to cure upon scientific principles, recognizing the fact, as I believe, the fundamental fact, that nature is, and may be made, its own restorer. When nature has called upon herself a diseased or abnormal condition, that such condition can be relieved by stimulating nature, in connection with those parts, to renewed activity and restoration of itself. Instead of administering remedies which will stimulate nature in the recovery of her normal condition by the introduction into the stomach of some chemical which will, in the digestive process, reach the nerves and parts of the system diseased; by this higher order of intelligence and knowledge in respect of physiology and anatomy, they find the part of the external system which is immediately and directly connected with that part which is diseased, and by external manipulations stimulate renewed activity, and this stimulation of the external parts is carried to the internal, and nature restores herself. In other words, they may have no very tender or highly sensitive consideration for the feelings of a patient with respect to the external parts of the system manipulated, but they do relieve the very much abused and over-burdened stomach from this excessive administration of remedies which the stomach must take care of and appropriate. In other words it is a system of treating disease, which I associate as a part of the *genus* in which is included the *species* known as Swedish Movement, massage, and perhaps others—restoring the normal condition of the body and the stomach by these external manipulations, rather than always overtaxing the very much abused stomach with the labor of digesting and appropriating remedies for other parts of the body. We all abuse our stomachs every day and it sometimes rebels against us; we then turn in and charge it with an amount of labor in digesting chemicals that will quiet its rebellion without reference to the condition in which it may be left.

I well remember when President and Mrs. Grant visited Des Moines with Col. Fred Grant and wife and Secretary and Mrs. Borie. Some time after that General Grant fell and broke his limb, and was a very considerable time in recovering. I met him in Washington while he was still suffering from the results of that fracture. He told me he had been doctoring and trying everything to cure it, and as a last resort he had been taking Swedish Movement, and that it had helped him more than all the physicians who had treated him. This reference calls my attention to the fact that I may be unjust to Osteopathy in supposing that it belongs to a *genus* in which the Swedish Movement and massage are *species*. But I show you that the practice of Osteopathy is bottomed upon a principle that nature may be her own restorer; whether it is sound or not will have to be determined. We have all of us learned in respect to the practice of medicine that it is largely a field of experiment, and whether a certain medicine will have the same effect upon us as it did upon another under similar circumstances, is simply a matter of experiment. Our Homeopathic friends have a principle upon which they conduct their practice; it is stated in the Latin words *similia similibus curantur*, that is, similar things will cure diseases caused by similar things, and that is the principle upon which they practice.

All that I have to say about Osteopathy is that it has come to us, and this institution has come, to teach the principles which I have referred to and upon which it is bottomed, and to practice among us that manner, method or system of

healing. I say, myself, give them a cordial welcome and a thorough test. Let them show what they can do and we will accept it. Again I say, ladies and gentlemen, that this occasion is one of reciprocal congratulations. I want you to understand here that the doctors you see about you here and now are not all. There is Colonel Conger, a man of national reputation—not only national, but international, reputation—as a politician, a statesman and a successful business man. Him we have with us. But I want to say that a greater than he we have with us in the person of Mrs. Conger. And so with Doctor Still—we have his equal in Mrs. Still; and so with others. In this science the two sexes have equal rights and equal privileges, both in its practice and in its cures.

I want to tell you how I came to be here. I deliver lectures, in connection with the University Law school, on "Medical Jurisprudence." I was asked to do the same for this school. I asked if I would have to change my lectures. They assured me that if I had been delivering—as no doubt I had—lectures properly founded upon the law of the land and the sciences of anatomy, physiology and medicine, they would be all right. I have accepted the position and honor, and I am here feeling that I know more of the merits of the institution than many of you do, and I have given you a few thoughts that have occurred to me. I thank you most cordially for the courteous and attentive listening you have given me.

Prof. Sherman Kirk, of Drake University, sang a solo entitled "Patria," accompanied by Adair's orchestra, after which Judge Josiah Given, of the Iowa Supreme Court, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to join in congratulations to the officers and faculty of the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy upon the favorable auspices under which this enterprise is opened.

I am not learned in any of the schools of the curative science, and only know them from the standpoint of limited personal experience and observation. I have seen many once favored theories go into disuse and new theories come into favor. It is a long time since I have been cupped, blistered or bled.

In these progressive times developments are not condemned merely because they are new, but are tested by reason and experience; the good is garnered and the bad cast aside and forgotten.

The science of Osteopathy is of comparatively recent development and is therefore the subject of criticism and doubt. It invites intelligent and unprejudiced criticism and is willing to stand upon the truths of the science. Looking over the past few years we see many persons of profound learning and wisdom, who have given years of study to the subject, standing as ardent advocates of Osteopathy. We see also a great multitude of the once afflicted, who, cured of their infirmities by Osteopathic treatment, rise up to call it blessed.

With these evidences before the public, the many who are convinced will stand firm and those who doubt will investigate.

The public is inquisitive on this subject and Osteopathy with its principles proclaimed to the world and the evidences of its success in the past, has come to make a home in Iowa.

The conditions are favorable and the unprejudiced hail with delight the opening of this College and bid it Godspeed.

We read in the journals of Osteopathy that it is only those thoroughly educated in the science, who can safely and successfully practice it. This must be

so, for we know that no calling can be pursued with success except by those who understand it.

This College is established to war with ignorance and incapacity and to give to the State and country men and women educated in the school of Osteopathy and capable of administering its benefits to the afflicted.

You, General Conger, to whom a sad experience has proven the virtues of Osteopathy, and you, Doctor Still, to whom years of learning and practice have proven its value, with your board and faculty, have come to establish this College in our city and State. You prove your confidence in Osteopathy and in our people by freely putting your time and money into the enterprise. None who know the conditions doubt your success. Here you have founded an institution of learning that will shed its light far over the world about us and, blending its rays with the Kirksville and like institutions, dispel the darkness of doubt that to some extent obscures this new science.

To me this 1428 West Locust street has many hallowed associations. For many years it was the hospitable home of my valued friend, Gen. J. S. Clarkson, a home every corner of which was brightened by love, and the latch-string of which was ever out to a throng of friends both from the high and humble walks of life. It was a happy, hospitable home, full of sunshine to all who crossed its threshold.

The demands of the public on General Clarkson necessitated the removal of himself and family to a distant city. Later it was the good fortune of myself and family to find home, comfort and happiness within these walls for a number of years, but the light that best warms and cheers every home went out and it was home no more.

Sacred as are the memories of this place and much as I regret to see the evidences that perpetuate these memories removed, I bow submissively to the demands of progress.

Though it is sad to see these trees that have sheltered me and my loved ones from the summer's sun, cut down, and those rose bushes that bloomed for our pleasure, torn up, yet, I will be delighted when the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy stands in their place, giving, as it will, learning and relief to our country.

After more music by the orchestra Professor Williams, of Drake University, spoke as follows, after which Colonel Conger made a strong speech for Osteopathy and then invited the audience, before leaving for the evening, to inspect the temporary college building and to partake of the refreshments of the evening. □ Professor Williams said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Being a preacher, I nearly always take a text, whether I keep to it or not. Thus the people get a text, whether they get a sermon or not. I was thinking while I listened to these gentlemen speaking, of the one thing that will perhaps hinder some of us from getting the good that there is in this school and practice of Osteopathy. And as I thought of this hindrance I thought of my text. You remember that we have a bit of history in the New Testament concerning an individual named Nathaniel, an Israelite without guile—a good man. And there came to him news that the Messiah was found—something good and glorious—and Nathaniel put to his informer this question: "Can there any good thing come

out of Nazareth?" and the reply of the informer is the text I want to use—"Come and see." Now that expression "Come and see" was addressed to a prejudiced man. It is only by ridding ourselves of prejudice that we gain the best results of research and examination. This truth is especially applicable to this Institution of Osteopathy that we are speaking of here to-night. What will hinder you and me, and the city of Des Moines and the State of Iowa, and this country of ours, from getting the good there is in this science and practice of Osteopathy, is that thing which we call *prejudice*. That is what we must guard against. There are some in the world who think they have gotten all of the good along certain lines of learning. I have no doubt some medical men think they have all of truth—some preachers think they have it all. What they do not know, in their judgment, is not worth knowing. I had this kind of a friend, older than myself, who met me one day when I was about to start to college. He was not a spiritual man, but in a *spirituous* condition, and he began to talk wisely to me about going to college. "It is no use for you to go to school to make anything of yourself," said he, "*I tried it and failed.*" There will be prejudice from that standpoint against the work of this school of Osteopathy.

I have a confession to make, and make it because I find that "honest confession is good for the soul." I confess that I believe the good in this school and practice of Osteopathy has been denied me in years gone by simply on account of my prejudice. I will tell you what I mean. Years ago we had a little boy in our family that was very badly lamed. His grandmother came to our house on a visit, and told us of a doctor down in Missouri that was performing marvelous cures, and urged us to take him to Dr. Still. The grandmother was an old lady, and my wife and I were very wise and we thought we knew more than she did. Time passed on, the boy grew up to be a young man before we had that prejudice so far removed as to send the boy down to Dr. Still's Infirmary. He was treated there two months, and I say it without desiring to speak a word against the medical profession, that our boy was helped more in the two months of his stay there than by all of the physicians that had treated him before.

As further evidence of my faith and my son's faith in Osteopathy, I wish to say that my son expects to enter his name to-morrow as one who will give two years' trial to the cure of his lameness, and to the study of the science.

In conclusion, I would urge upon the intelligent people of our city who may wish to learn of the merits of Osteopathy, not to depend upon the prejudiced statements of others against the practice, but "come and see" as did the "Israelite without guile."

In speaking of the opening the Des Moines *Leader* says: "The beautiful residence property at 1428 Locust street, known as the Clarkson property, with the large adjoining lawn has been purchased by the College. The site is an ideal one in every way and will stand the advanced progress of the College and Infirmary for years. Already there are many friends of Osteopathy who are predicting that this school will be the leading one of the newly discovered science. Just across the street from the site where the new College is to be erected, is the large double brick residence property, the temporary College and present Infirmary. The reporter was especially struck with the roominess of the School and Infirmary building, there being some 6,500 feet of floor space and seemingly arranged

as though built for the present purpose, that of a College. The building is furnished throughout with electric lights, hot and cold water, heated by furnace and grates, and carpeted, except classrooms, and furnished with every modern convenience. On entering the building we find two large reception rooms well furnished, while connected with one of them is the general office of the School and Infirmary, a private office and the office of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH opening from this, while connected with the latter we find the mailing room of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH. On the other side of the building is a suite of characteristic operating rooms with their upholstered operating tables and whatever else is necessary for Osteopathic work; also a ladies' dressing room where the ladies may prepare for treatment. The upstairs is fitted up for the school work. We find here the private office of Dr. Still, where the student may come with his troubles to the ever-willing and genial professor; then two well-lighted lecture rooms, each capable of seating a class of sixty students and furnished with blackboards, skeletons, charts and pictures, illustrating the various portions of the body. In the department of histology and pathology is an equipment comparable to that of similar departments in our leading universities. There are the rows of microscopes with modern equipment, two-thirds and one-sixth-inch objectives, nose pieces and everything that is essential to the wants of the student Osteopath. Here we find boxes of slides for the study of the tissues, and an elaborate array of staining fluids and reagents, which are used in preparing the tissues. It is the plan of this department that the student shall become familiar with the ordinary methods of preparing and mounting sections for study. Another instrument which adds to the equipment of this department is an elegant Bausch & Lomb microtome, while the equilibrium of the room is maintained with a pair of balances of great precision. In short, this department is very complete, and when it is considered that the school is less than two months old, the energy and enterprise shown by such preparation is simply phenomenal. So too, the chemical laboratory is a pleasant surprise to the uninitiated. Each student is supplied with desk, gas and water and an equipment that is sufficient for all the experiments in a course of chemistry, toxicology, and urinalysis. The work in this department is thorough and covers practically all of the work that is needful for an Osteopath to know. On account of the large enrollment the first day, persons working in opposition to the school have made the point that accommodations would not be sufficient for the classes in the near future, but the patrons need have no fear on that score,

for the temporary building is sufficient to accommodate several times the present number of students, and the fine new building shown in the cut will be completed before this building can be overcrowded."

The following extracts from a few of the papers published in this city bear testimony to the cordial greeting which Des Moines has extended to the College:

[Des Moines Capital, Sept. 2d.]

Last night the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy opened in this city. Several hundred people attended the opening at the residence of Dr. Still, 1428 Locust street, and the college building across the street. Some forty-five students were in the assembly, a class as large as any one of the first four of the original school of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The house and lawn were brilliantly lighted and adorned, and after an invocation by Rev. Dr. Cathell, J. E. Mershon made an address of welcome to the promoters and organizers of Osteopathy in Des Moines. He remarked that it had found a location congenial to such institutions, and bespoke for it the support of the city and State. Dr. Still responded, and outlined the nature and object of Osteopathy. A solo entitled "Patria," by Rev. Sherman Kirk, of Drake University, was the fourth number, and following this Judge Cole and Gen. Josiah Given discoursed entertainingly on the advancement of the curative art and the possibilities of its new developments. Prof. J. M. Williams, of Drake, and Colonel Conger both contributed of their experiences to the discussion, and at 10 o'clock the guests repaired to the college building across the street, inspecting their laboratories, lecture rooms and offices.

[The Register, Sept. 2d.]

OSTEOPATHIC INSTITUTION ENTERTAINED LAST NIGHT.

The opening exercises last evening of the S. S. Still Osteopathic College here were well attended by the people of this city, and were very encouraging to the large number of students present, and the proprietors of the school. The exercises were held on the beautiful lawn adjoining the property, 1428 Locust street, which is now the residence of Dr. S. S. Still and Col. A. L. Conger. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and from the speakers' stand, over the porch was the word "Welcome." The entire opening exercises were a grand success and were listened to by a large concourse of people. The temporary College building was opened and visited by many citizens.

The assembly was rapped to order at 8 o'clock by Colonel Conger, who acted as president of the exercises. Music was rendered by Adair's orchestra. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Cathell. In the absence of Mayor MacVicar, City Solicitor J. Edward Mershon delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city, which was responded to by Dr. S. S. Still in behalf of the College. More music was followed by Judge C. C. Cole, who gave a scientific and classical address. Rev. Sherman Kirk sang to the accompaniment of the Adair orchestra. Judge Josiah Given made an address, which was followed by an address by Professor Williams of Drake University. Colonel Conger then closed the exercises with a strong address for Osteopathy.

It is predicted by the friends of Osteopathy that the S. S. Still College of Des Moines is destined soon to take the foremost place among all Osteopathic colleges in the land. The management and the students present at the opening have

reason to congratulate themselves and the friends of Osteopathy everywhere upon the grand opening of the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines. The present opening of the College shows that they were not mistaken in their judgment, for in their correspondence with prospective students every indication points to the fact that they have made no mistake in locating at Des Moines.

[The News, Sept. 2d.]

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE S. S. STILL OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE, HELD AT THE COLLEGE ON LOCUST STREET LAST NIGHT BIG CROWDS ATTENDED.

At Fourteenth and Locust streets last night occurred the opening exercises of the S. S. Still Osteopathic College. A most excellent musical program and some very fine addresses were given.

The spacious grounds of the residence formerly known as the Judge Given property at 1428 Locust street, which adjoins the College property, were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and made a very beautiful appearance. The speakers' stand was arranged on the east porch where sat Colonel Conger, the president of the evening, who introduced the speakers, seats having been arranged on the lawn for the guests of the evening.

The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Cathell. In the absence of Mayor MacVicar, City Solicitor Mershon welcomed the institution in behalf of the city, which was responded to by Dr. S. S. Still on behalf of the College. Judge Cole and Judge Given also gave excellent addresses during the evening. Adair's orchestra furnished several selections of music, which were interspersed throughout the program. A vocal solo was given by Prof. Sherman Kirk, also an address by Professor Williams of Drake. The opening was a grand success and hundreds of people, despite the excessive heat, enjoyed the evening. The program was closed by Colonel Conger with a speech setting forth the strong points of Osteopathy.

[The Leader, Sept. 2d.]

SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY OPENED—WARM WELCOME EXTENDED TO DR. STILL AND HIS ASSOCIATES—MANY VISITED THE SCHOOL LAST EVENING.

Yesterday was the opening day of the new Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, and last night a large reception was given to the friends and students of the new institution. There were several hundreds in attendance, some thirty of whom compose the first class of the college, a class which one of the officers remarked was as large as any one of the first four classes of the school's famous prototype at Kirksville, Mo.

Both the residence of Dr. Still, 1428 Locust street, and the College building, directly across the street, were bright with hundreds of lanterns, and with flags that fluttered from every nook and cranny of grounds and building. On the second floor balcony was stationed the Adair orchestra, and covering a large section of the lawn were placed scores of chairs, all facing the house. A program made up of music, speaking and singing was carried out, and with many evidences of success.

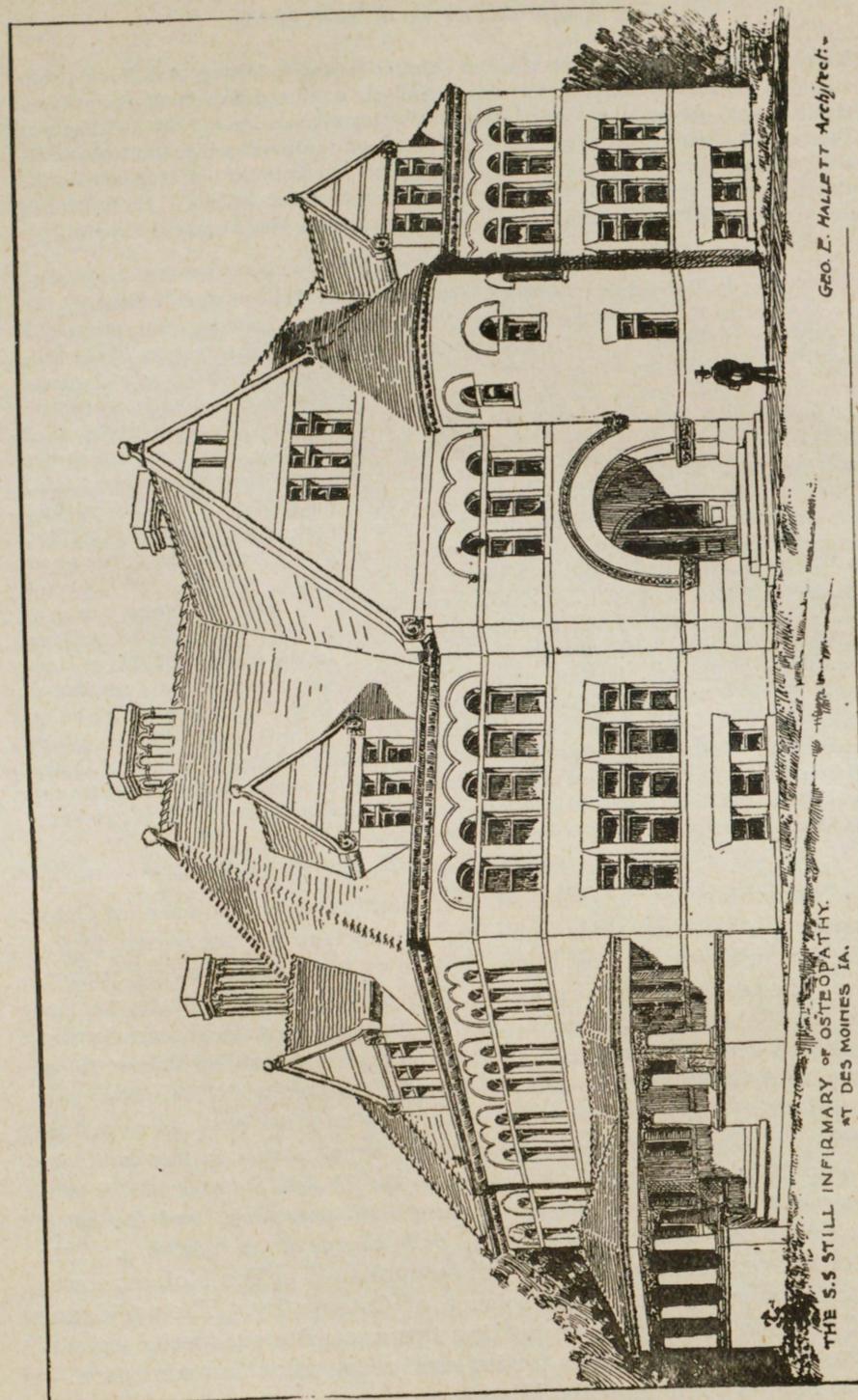
After an invocation by Rev. Dr. Cathell, Mr. J. E. Mershon made an address of welcome to the promoters and organizers of Osteopathy in Des Moines. He remarked that it had found a location congenial to such institutions and bespoke for it the support of the city and State. Dr. Still responded, and outlined the nature and object of Osteopathy. A solo, entitled "Patria," by Rev. Sherman

Kirk of Drake University was the fourth number, and following this Judge Cole and Gen. Josiah Given discoursed entertainingly on the advancement of the curative art and the possibilities of its new developments. Prof. J. M. Williams of Drake and Colonel Conger both contributed of their experience to the discussion, and at 10 o'clock the guests repaired to the College building across the street, inspecting their laboratories, lecture rooms and offices. Both from a social and an instructional point of view the gathering was highly successful.

[Des Moines Mail and Times.]

Brilliantly lighted and decorated, the S. S. Still College and Infirmary, the two buildings being on opposite sides of Fourteenth and Locust streets, presented a gala day appearance, Thursday evening, when occurred the opening of the College. In honor of the affair a large reception to which over 500 hundred guests were invited, was given at 8 o'clock. The lawn of the home formerly owned by Judge Given, but now the residence of Colonel Conger and Dr. Still, president of the College, was strewn with lanterns and the edge of the lawn next the street was lined with large flags. Cushions and hammocks were everywhere to be found. The infirmary was thrown open for the benefit of the public. Thursday marked the beginning of their classes, which promise to be larger than the highest expectation had imagined. A great many out of town guests were present and the affair was one which will be a happy marking of this opening. Mrs. Colonel Conger and Mrs. S. S. Still acted as a committee to receive the guests. A program was given during the evening, which was opened with music by Adair's orchestra, followed by invocation by Dr. Cathell. In the absence of Mayor MacVicar, Mr. J. Edward Mershon gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Dr. S. S. Still, president of the College. A short talk was then given by Judge C. C. Cole and an address by Judge Given followed a solo by Rev. Sherman Kirk. The evening closed with a few words by Professor Williams of Drake University. *The College is bound to become one of the leading institutions of the city and State, and in the near future they expect to erect their buildings on the site where the residence known as the Judge Given home now stands.*

Something new in practical therapeutics is the science of Osteopathy, which has made such rapid progress of late years, in the face of professional prejudice. The Iowa legislature having authorized the teaching and practice of Osteopathy in that State, parties of the highest ability and approved experience with the newly discovered science have incorporated and organized at Des Moines, Iowa, the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy. *This will obviate the necessity of Iowans traveling many miles to other states to receive the treatment, and it will give students the best opportunities, as they will have one of the finest colleges of Osteopathy in the United States, with the most approved scientific methods of teaching and operating, and the ablest and most experienced Osteopaths will be in charge of the Infirmary.* THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH will be published in Des Moines, Iowa, for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy. The avoidance of drugs in this system of healing has necessitated special legislative action in many states for its legal recognition and admission.—*The Progress, Minneapolis, Minn.*



Sampson's Ride.

(With apologies to T. Buchanan Reed.)

OUT of the mouth of Santiago bay,
Where the Yankee blockading squadron lay,
An ominous cloud of smoke uprolled,
Telling of how Cervera bold
Was making a dash that fateful day,
Daring for freedom the deadly fray,
And Sampson eleven miles away.

Leading the desperate Spanish van
The flagship Maria Theresa ran,
The admiral's pennant at her peak,
And crowding behind her jowl by cheek,
The Oquendo, Colon and Vizcaya
Came steaming out in grim array,
And Sampson eleven miles away.

Then came those maritime dogs of war,
The terrible Pluto and fierce Furor,
With dread torpedo and quick-fire gun,
Well calculated to fight and run;
But the little Gloucester bars their way
And sinks them both in the fearful fray,
With Sampson seven miles away.

The Brooklyn, Texas and Iowa,
And Oregon, too, were blazing away
In style to make the Dons feel tired.
The Spanish flagship was quickly fired
And soon beside the Oquendo lay,
A burning wreck off Cabanas bay,
And Sampson only five miles away.

Then "Fighting Bob" of the Iowa,
Took special charge of the Vizcaya
And chased her along the Cuban shore,
A half a dozen miles or more,
Until she sank in the smoke and spray,
The pluckiest victim of the day,
And Sampson only three miles away.

Like a frightened stag with hounds in chase
The Cristobal Colon kept her pace,
But the Brooklyn balked her at every turn,
With the Oregon banging away astern,
Until she beached on a Cuban cay
And struck her flag to Commodore Schley,
With Sampson still one mile away.

But like his namesake of ancient day,
Who thousands with his jawbone did slay,
Bold Sampson came on the scene all right,
In time to claim everything in sight,
And from his report it is safe to say
He'd have won the victory that day
If he had been forty miles away.

—Willard Holcomb.

The Literature of Osteopathy.

BY E. A. PETERSON, B. A., D. O., SEATTLE, WASH.

OSTEOPATHY has been making great advances during the last few years in the matter of gaining adherents, receiving legal recognition, making new discoveries in treating diseases, etc. But we have much to accomplish yet in establishing and justifying ourselves in the eyes of the scientific world, which is very reluctant to recognize anything new. Nothing will contribute to this end in greater degree than an adequate literature. It can be built up through the medium of such magazines as THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, which are liberal and progressive enough to publish the views of the friends of the science, and at the same time criticize in an open, friendly manner. Besides informing the public at large, such a literature will serve a double purpose. It will give practicing Osteopaths an opportunity to exchange opinions and profit by one another's work. But it will also bring it before the scientific world outside the profession. To accomplish this it must be thoroughly scientific. A prominent M. D., who is an opponent of Osteopathy, once said, that what he feared most from it was the scientific nature of our methods and qualifications, adding that he knew of no one who could treat a spinal curvature as intelligently as an Osteopath. He was forced to recognize the genuineness of our methods of treatment. In the same way we will have to force recognition from literature, which is a most important means of establishing Osteopathy as a science. It must stand or fall on its own merits.

One of the first essentials is greater definiteness. It seems to me that a great deal of what has been written on Osteopathy, up to the present time, has dealt too much in "glittering generalities." This may sound well to the general reader, but leaves even him with a sense of vagueness and mystery, and is utterly valueless to the scientific student. We must hold ourselves down to facts with greater clearness and caution.

Another important element is scientific accuracy, and this means a great deal of original research. One cannot write intelligently on a subject which he has not investigated for himself with care. And right here lies one of the great advantages of Osteopathy as a profession for persons of a studious turn of mind. No science offers such a wide, untouched field for research as ours does. Take the

nervous system as an example, especially the sympathetic. It has been studied for years by physiologists and is still but vaguely understood. Their work has been to a great extent directed towards watching the effect of electrical stimulation and the action of drugs upon it. We are approaching it in a way entirely different from this. It has been found that steady pressure on certain centers produce certain results; often unexpected ones. Friction or mechanical stimulation produces different results. Manipulation of nerves and centers in one part of the body has an immediate effect in organs very remote from them. For instance, stimulation of the ganglion impar causes a powerful reaction in the nervous mechanism controlling the lungs. Now why do these phenomena occur? This question can only be solved by years of painstaking investigation and experiment, careful compilation of records and general results deduced from them. It will not do to draw hasty conclusions from a small number of cases. Two patients that apparently present the same symptoms, respond very differently. It is only after a great number of observations have been made, and these compared with the results of other investigators, that any general laws can be laid down. We must all get into the habit of keeping careful records of our cases. It will not only help ourselves in making diagnoses and treating new cases, but will contribute to the literature of the science and its chivalric history.

Our position as a professional class is unique. In every other profession there are vast libraries to study and refer to. If a problem comes up that is difficult to solve, one can turn to some great authority on the subject for help. But we are deprived of these advantages and must depend upon our own experience, if we have any. Of course we can gather much from medical works, because I believe that every one of these contains matter that is useful to the Osteopath, or at least suggestive. But our point of view is so different that we have to change the complexion of everything we read to make it conform to our ideas. Works on symptomatology are singularly barren of any mention of those conditions which we consider of the greatest importance, such as luxations, muscular contractions and congested blood vessels.

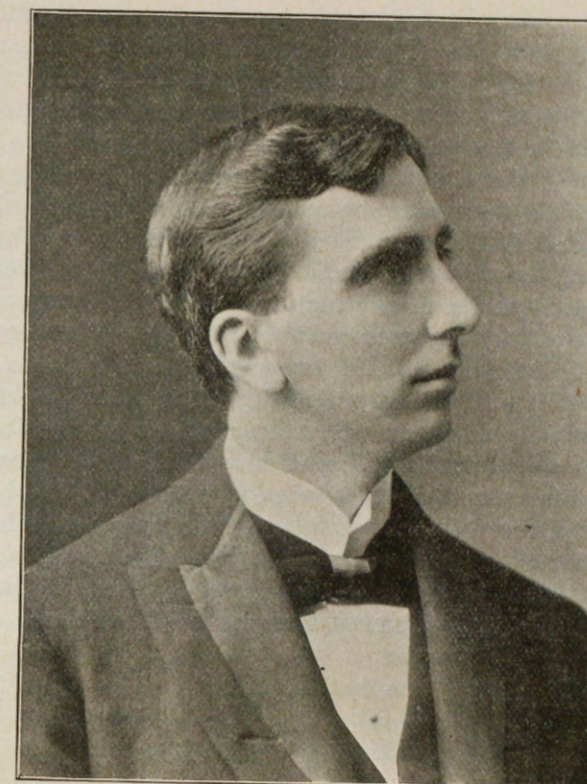
Investigators at first, if they admit any merit in Osteopathy, are apt to consider it only an adjunct to other remedial agencies. They consider its legitimate field very limited, and fail to recognize what a sweeping change its principles make in the field of therapeutics. There is a crying need for a vigorous, accurate literature to hasten its development.

It devolves on us, then, to build up a literature that will stand the severe criticism of the scientific world and at the same time establish authority for our own future reference. While we are handicapped by the lack of technical authority now, at the same time a grander opportunity to build up one presents itself than in any other science. We have this advantage, that we are untrammelled by old traditions and superstitions and can make a fresh start. To make it well balanced and liberal everyone must do his share. It must not be the work of one man or a few, but rather the result of a steady growth in which all bear a hand, each one profiting by the criticism, as well as the original work, of the rest.

Dr. George J. Helmer of New York, Osteopath.

DR. GEORGE J. HELMER, of New York, enjoys the distinction of having the largest and most lucrative practice of any graduate in the science of Osteopathy now practicing the profession. It was about five years ago, when George J. Helmer was a manufacturer and traveling salesman, that he first heard of Osteopathy. From boyhood he had wished to become a physician, and with this end in view, during leisure hours, he studied medicine and was preparing himself to enter a well-known medical college in St. Louis. At this time medicine and the skill of the old school physicians failed to reach cases in his own family, and his confidence in medicine was shaken somewhat. He, however, continued medical study until hearing of the new science of Osteopathy. After careful investigation of the science he entered an Osteopathic college, from which he afterward graduated. He located at once in the East and began the practice of his new profession. The practice of Osteopathy was not legalized then in a single State in the Union, but George Helmer, being splendidly equipped as an Osteopath, was quick in gaining a reputation. He commenced to practice and to demonstrate the wonderful cures produced by the science, first at Chelsea, and then at Montpelier, Vt. So great was his success that the M. D's. of Vermont saw in him something to fear and they sought to forestall his practice and the inroads on their profession by having a law passed in their legislature depriving Osteopaths of the right to practice in that State. Dr. Helmer had already wrought some wonderful cures in the State of Vermont, and with all the confidence that he had learned to possess as a

traveling man, and with his shining lance of Osteopathy, he marched into the halls of the Vermont Legislature and bearded the lion of opposition in its den. A public meeting was held and Dr. Helmer took the side of the Osteopath, and when he was through every person in the house rose to his feet and voted that the practice of Osteopathy should be free, unencumbered and legalized in the State. Dr. Helmer's gallant fight proved successful and the entering



GEO. J. HELMER, D. O.

wedge of Osteopathy into other States in the Union. So decisive were his arguments in favor of Osteopathy, coupled with the grand cures produced by the science, that a new measure was at once introduced in the Vermont Legislature, legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in that State, and in one hour and fifteen minutes the bill was passed, signed by the Governor and became a law.

Thus Osteopathy, purely by its showing and its own merits, and its popularity before the people, won in the State of Vermont. To Dr.

George J. Helmer was due the great credit of having the first Osteopathic measure passed in a legislature of the United States. This gave him a wide and favorable reputation, and he at once moved to, and opened an office in, New York City, where the grand results that he had already achieved in curing disease among his patients, had already preceded him and won for him a great reputation, and his practice began to immediately increase from month to month, and the better families of New York City began to try the treatment, so that to-day he is enjoying a practice worth \$40,000 per annum, nearly as much as the President of the United States receives.

We call attention to the splendid letter of Dr. Helmer, which was published in the September number of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH. We do not expect, nor do we wish, that all the traveling men on the road will at once take up Osteopathy expecting to become "Dr. Helmers" in their practice, but there is more money in becoming a graduate of The S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, than is received by the ordinary traveling man upon the road. Dr. Helmer's great success is attributed to the fact that he is one of the brightest and best graduates ever known to the profession of Osteopathy. He deserves all the success that has attended his efforts. He is a polished gentleman, a finished graduate of Osteopathy, a thorough master of his profession, broad-minded in his views touching the advancement of the new science, as shown by his letter already alluded to and published in another issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH. The wonderful success he has attained is due to his own ability and his own efforts, and is a great compliment to the newly discovered science of Osteopathy. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH wishes Dr. Helmer continued success.

Is Massage Osteopathy?

J. W. HOFSESS, D. O.

SOME form of manual treatment as a therapeutic agent has been used by man throughout all the ages. The Egyptians, the Presians, the Greeks and the Romans, all had some passive movements which were used in a therapeutic way. The Greeks carried their ideas of such treatments into gymnastic exercises, while the Romans devoted themselves to calisthenics. In some instances the persons who gave these treatments used charms and incantations,

trying to convey the impression to the receiver, and others, that any good received was direct from the gods.

The Swedes are the only people that seem not to have entirely departed from a form of manual treatment, and before the beginning of the present century they had selected a series of movements, especially adapted, as they said, to therapeutic purposes; this was known as massage.

The world being somewhat familiar with massage it was not very strange when Osteopaths cured diseases by manual treatment that the inquiry was, are such results obtained by rubbing or a massage treatment? Let us now place in comparison the two methods of treatment. Massage is a form of rubbing which consists of four principal movements upon the nude skin of the patient. These are stroking, friction, kneading and percussion. Given as a general massage or for particular diseases. Strokings are centripetal rubbings, that is toward the heart; friction is circular strokings; kneading being mostly used for separate muscles becomes a friction movement for a single muscle; percussion is a form of pounding, performed by the palm, the ulnar border or the clinched hand, sometimes with the tips of the fingers.

This massage is clearly akin to physical culture training, that is, in results obtained. First, it tends to promote venous circulation. Second, to develop and give strength to particular parts of the body. Again, massage is limited in its usage as a therapeutic agent as it is contraindicated in many cases, especially pregnancy, acute affections of the blood, vessels and lymphatics skin affections, severe constitutional and local diseases and kidney diseases.

As to the manner of treating diseases by massage we will get the treatments as laid down in books on massage and Swedish movement. Now, as to habitual constipation. First, there is given a local massage to the abdomen. Second, a treatment such as one would get in ordinary calisthenics with regard to body and lower limbs.

In liver troubles the patient is to be instructed in calisthenics, and a few Swedish movements are given, followed with massage by percussion over the liver, also on the back.

With kidney diseases nothing is done, as they are contraindicated as stated above.

Let us see with regard to Osteopathy. Osteopathy has no set code of movements, only such as may best govern nerve force and blood supply. Therefore, the Osteopath, when called to treat the sick, whether acute or chronic, seeks to find the abnormal conditions which exist in the organism. These abnormal conditions are the

result of some derangement of bone, ligament, muscle, nerve or blood vessel, the same being shown by a perverted nerve force and abnormal blood supply.

The body is created a perfect machine, but from accident, indulgence, ignorance and negligence it is thrown into many abnormal conditions and disease is the result.

It is the Osteopathic practitioner's work to remove lesions, then the body has that within it which cures. But it must be borne in mind, there are times when lesions are not discernible and stimulation or inhibition of nerve force becomes the proper medium of procedure. Sometimes, after lesions are removed, it may then be necessary to stimulate or inhibit for the purpose of strengthening weakened parts.

These are some Osteopathic thoughts; now call in your practitioner and notice how he handles a case of habitual constipation. He first finds if there is any mechanical obstruction either within or without the gut wall; if none, he proceeds to control the blood supply to the intestines. This is accomplished mostly through the splanchnics. Next he controls both motion and secretion, this done through Anerbach's and Meissner's plexuses of the sympathetic, with aid from the splanchnics; nor are the vagi omitted, for they furnish motor fibers to the intestine.

If it be a congested liver, through the splanchnics he relieves all portal congestion. With other liver troubles the hepatic plexus is first made to do duty, then the splanchnics are freed, while indirect results are obtained through the solar plexus and vagi.

Would an Osteopath consider that there was any contraindications in kidney diseases? Far from it, but the fact that the principal nerve supply to the kidneys is the renal splanchnics and by springing the spine and relaxing contractions he could affect them, would be his first move. Then through the nucturition center he could very likely get a vaso motor effect, while the renal center in the medulla can very probably be affected through the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic and the suboccipital fossa.

Such is Osteopathy as compared with massage and by those who understand the two, no more is massage to be called Osteopathy than the night to be called the day.

Which Profession?

BY J. L. O'CONNOR, STUDENT.

THE many things to be considered in choosing a profession may be elementarily reduced until they resolve themselves into two vital questions:

First, Will the practice of my profession benefit mankind? Second, Will its practice benefit me? These are questions which should confront every thinking, God-fearing young man and woman who are preparing themselves for life's duties. And in the past the thoughtful student "just from school" would glance over the various professions, weigh their duties and decide that the greatest good to mankind must be wrought out in doses by the bedside of the suffering. His classmate may be selfish, think most of what good may accrue to himself, and see a bright future in the law.

So it was in the past, so do these professions exist to-day; but how? Crowded beyond measure by thousands of worthy, earnest human beings, casting each other aside in the struggle in the arena of life, and who do, and ever must, fail to either benefit their brother or themselves. Such were the results obtained as we groped about in the darkness of tradition and mists of conjecture, till a guiding star, Osteopathy, cast its brilliant light, revealing health for the weak and limitless possibilities for the active.

Osteopathy is a real science, based upon scientific principles, and although in its infancy, is destined to make the world wonder. Its theory is truth itself, and its practice will compel its recognition in every land, regardless of opposition.

The practice of this drugless science offers an unbroken field, the most inviting for the energetic of both sexes to enter. Let us compare it with the ancient profession of law, which at present is groaning under its load of struggling followers, many of whom are turning their interests daily in search of more assuring employment.

True, litigants must have counsels and commonwealths must have jurists to expound and decide on points of law, but carry the analogy a step farther: How do the whole number of litigants—those requiring the use of a lawyer—compare with the number of physically unsound—those demanding the advice and aid of the physician? How many pass through life without ever requiring the services of a lawyer? But how few, yes, how few complete the

cycle of their days without the physician's care? Answers to these questions are in the minds and on the tongues of everyone.

The young man or young woman about to choose a profession will do well to remember what a small per cent of us, before the age of thirty, have ever experienced the necessity of legal advice, and also that *everyone*, sometime during that short period, has been placed under the doctor's care. In many cases he is present at the beginning and ending of our earthly existence, and may be required to tide us over a considerable portion of the intervening time.

By the term physician we mean the Osteopath, since the term is more correctly applied to him than to the conjecturing practitioner in drugs, whose doses have ever been the bane of suffering humanity.

The misleading terms, the low tones of the doctor, the mysterious hieroglyphics on the prescription sheet and the nauseating taste have heretofore been regarded as powers which could dispel the racking pain and the burning fever.

These are some of the potent factors which underlie the so-called "science of medicine." Osteopathy, since it leans on none of these agents, but stands out as a plain truth on a scientific but simple basis, was predicted to be short-lived by the medical profession. The advocates and followers of Osteopathy have been called "cranks," "freaks" and "imbeciles," (the terms no doubt have reference to degree) but was Watt a "freak?" Were Fulton and Franklin and Field imbeciles?

Osteopathy has come to stay. Its assailants are those who have never investigated its principles, while it is rapidly winning friends among the thinking classes of the world. The Osteopath who prepares himself thoroughly for his work stands above reproach. To him is opened a vast new field, where he may render a world of good to mankind, and for which a reward will not be wanting.

Fear not, truth will reign!

Opie Read's Opinion of Osteopathy.

MR. OPIE READ, the well-known novelist and popular writer, who had been treated and cured by Osteopathy at the Illinois College of Osteopathy, in an able article setting forth the good points in the work of that institution, in *Carter's Monthly Magazine* for August, has this to say touching the science of Osteopathy:

"Man constantly finds something new about himself, and it is thus that the world moves. From the dawn of time he has been his

own study, and is even yet a mine of mystery unto himself. We reverence the past, soft in a mellow light, and yet we know that the schoolboy of to-day is wiser than the sage of the long ago. Theory becomes science, and science resolves itself into a commonplace fact, and we wonder that we were so slow to accept so manifest a truth. We study ourselves, indeed, but sometimes we are loth to credit our own intelligence. It is our reverence for the old. A great orator, when asked how he would go about toward the betterment of the world, replied that he would make good health catching instead of disease. Good health is catching. Good health is natural. Nature's aim is to be free from disease. What mockery is there in the saying that a man of thirty died a natural death. To die before extreme old age is most unnatural. There is something wrong with the running of a machine that wears out too soon. An observant machinist can repair the evil. Man is a machine, and recently there has come into notice a school of machinists to regulate the machine man—Osteopathy. Most cheerfully do I subscribe to this science. I have felt the benefit of it, and I honestly believe it to be one of the most wonderful discoveries of any age. If my voice, though limited in range, may help the suffering, it is my duty to lift it. My associates know that I am a firm believer in Osteopathy, and they know that I here set down what I conceive to be the truth. I have no fear of writing a "puff;" I have no edge to whet, no graft to gather. In my humble way I am as earnest as Joseph Medill was when he advocated, in his great newspaper, the benefits of the Keeley Cure. Every man, not wholly vicious, would like to aid the suffering. The fear of advertising a public blessing is an evil. * * * * *

"In my reading I have come across certain tenets of this great healing school, some of which I transcribe, believing from investigation that they are true.

"Medicine continues to point with pride to the ingenuity and bewildering complexity of its theories; Osteopathy asks the public to look at results.

"Osteopathy is a system of healing by manual operations without the aid of drugs or stimulants.

"Nine-tenths of the diseases which come to the Osteopath are treated first by stimulating the nerves of the excretory organs of the system for the purpose of cleaning up the dirty house within which the human soul dwells.

"The principles of the science can be comprehended only by those who are familiar with anatomy and physiology. Osteopathic practice cannot be explained in print or by word of mouth.

"The chief cause of disease is due to mechanical obstruction to natural functions. There is some displacement, enlargement, obstruction or abnormality of bone, muscle, ligament upon a nerve or blood vessel.

"With an accurate knowledge of anatomy, Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe, useful old age.

"Osteopaths believe that every living organism has within it, as its special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the chemicals, material and forces needed to build and repair; together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner. Osteopathy claims that no longer will suffering humanity be compelled to quaff noxious draughts and flinch under the cruel knife of the surgeon in efforts to seek relief from disease. Osteopathy is the new science of healing without drugs. Among its followers are the most prominent people of the world

"I am quoting freely, and with but little care as to arrangement, but with a desire to set forth the 'platform' of the school. I have at hand hundreds of testimonials, from the most trustworthy of sources, but this science needs no testimony except an illustration of its own principles. All that truth needs is a light thrown upon it. But man is hedged about by traditions, by adherence to a constant experiment that has come down through the ages, the belief that to swallow drugs puts him on the road to health. The little mind is slow to accept a great but simple truth. The world loves to be tricked.

"'You have a great industry in your town,' said a stranger to a village philosopher, pointing to a tall chimney from which a constant smoke was pouring. 'Yes,' replied the philosopher, 'a great factory built upon the credulous hope of aches and pains—it is a patent medicine laboratory.'

"Recently I heard a farmer say that patent medicines for his family cost him more than his taxes. Taxes upon his land and taxes upon his ignorance; and yet he is not much worse off than the man who is constantly swallowing drugs prescribed by regular physicians. Both are victims of a time-worn error. * * *

"A school of Osteopathy ought to be established at every health resort in the country. The government ought to see that one is established at Hot Springs. It is worth all the curative waters in the world. It is almost an instant freedom from weariness. It is the champagne of nature. It destroys the appetite for drink, not in cases of confirmed dipsomania, but in cases of nervous prostration.

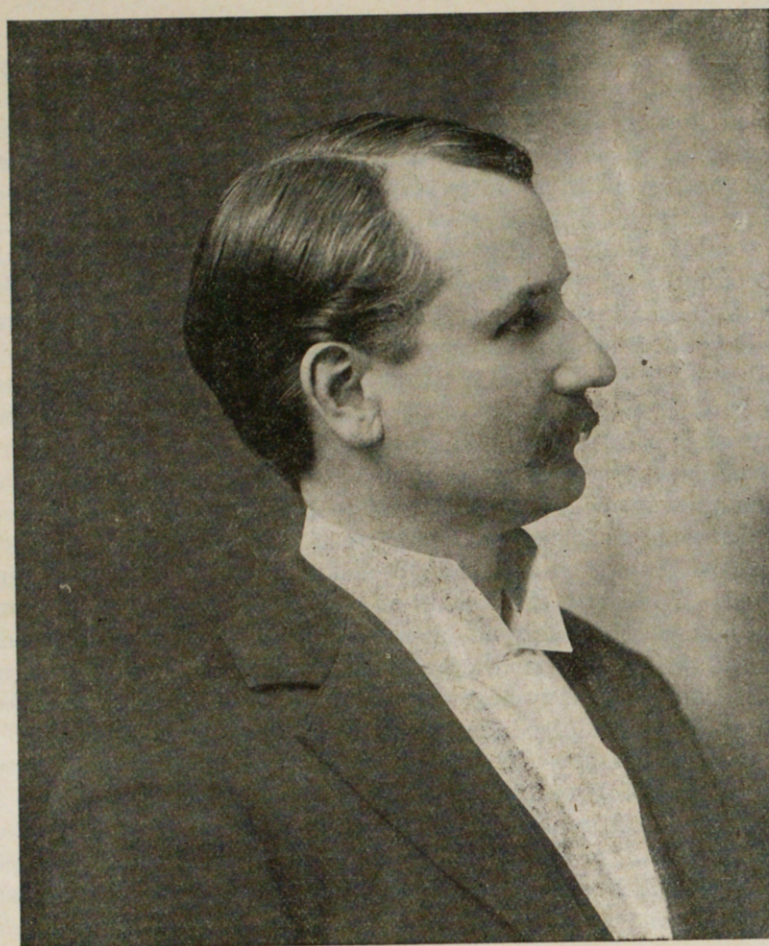
"'You are a crank on that subject,' was said to a believer in the new science. 'Yes,' he replied, 'and I am doing my friends a good turn.'

"So thoroughly convinced am I of the scientific principles involved in this work that I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe no physician is thoroughly competent without a knowledge of this science. I have seen and talked with some who have investigated, and all these acknowledge its genuineness. The time will come, I feel, when they will fully appreciate its merits, and strive to increase their proficiency in the healing art by acquiring a knowledge of a principle so necessary to them in their profession.

"It will never be a fad, for that would be like decking common sense with a ribbon; it will be the recourse of the wise. The man shut up in his office will find that he need no longer suffer from nervousness, the victim of overwork will learn that within a few moments he can be freed from weariness, and the farmer will cease to exchange eggs for patent medicines.

"Health is the inheritance of man, and should be jealously guarded. Without it the wealth of Midas is but as dross, while with it a man is rich, though he be a beggar. This being granted it goes without saying that the public should eagerly investigate any new discovery that may be made in the art of healing, and Osteopathy if thus carefully investigated will surely commend itself to the average person. While its methods are a radical departure from the principles which have heretofore been accepted as the basis of medical practice, if the matter is only looked at without prejudice, and the human body be regarded as but a complex machine, it will be seen at once that Osteopathy is perfectly reasonable and rational."

The Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, affords advantages for the student and patient that cannot be obtained at any other place. In point of operators, faculty, dissection, clinical practice, etc., it is unequalled, while it has the additional advantages of two large public libraries, to which students of this College have access. The State library is the largest west of the Allegheny Mountains. The other advantages are those naturally incident to a city, both for study and recreation. In this connection we call attention to the address of welcome to our College, delivered at the opening exercises, by Hon. J. Edward Mershon, on behalf of the city of Des Moines.



DR. S. S. STILL.

The Strong Faculty of the S. S. Still College.

WE PRESENT above a picture of the President of The S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, in this city. Dr. Still is without doubt the best teacher of the science, Anatomy and Osteopathy, in the country. He learned the science of Osteopathy directly from its founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, and when he went to him he possessed a collegiate and scientific education, so that he was fully equipped in every way to learn the new science from a most thorough and scientific standpoint. In support of this proposition we can bring the highest proof from the founder him-

self, for, in speaking of the ability of Dr. S. S. Still as a teacher, Dr. A. T. Still says, in the *Journal of Osteopathy*:

"The student's first introduction to the study of anatomy is by Prof. S. S. Still, in the department of Descriptive Anatomy. Here the entire body is gone over from books, charts, etc., in the most thorough manner possible without dissections. For this work no man in the United States is better qualified than Professor Still, who, in addition to a most remarkable knowledge of anatomy, is a graduate of Osteopathy. When the student finishes the work under Professor Still, he has the essentials of "book anatomy" at his tongue's end, and is thoroughly prepared for the practical work over the cadaver."

The next highest testimonial, of course, must come from students themselves. In every class in the American School of Osteopathy in which Dr. S. S. Still has ever taught, he has been honored by his class, and in the last class that graduated, Miss Dorcas Ellen McNicoll responded for the class as follows, in which she voiced the sentiment of every student in the class, and undoubtedly of every student in the College. In her address, as given in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, she says:

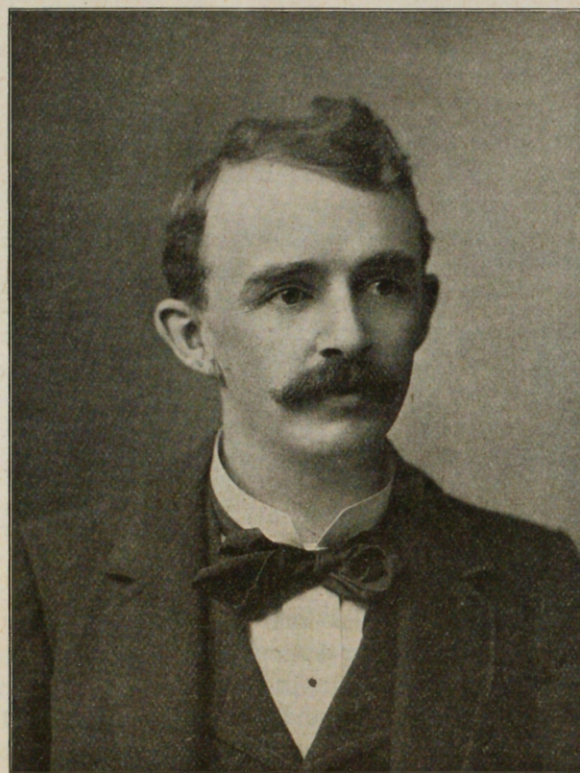
"Looking backward, the day of our matriculation seems as yesterday. We are still conscious of the warm hand-clasp of our first preceptor (Dr. S. S. Still) as he guided our tottering, uncertain steps at the foot of the slope, always pointing to the heights, the goal—Osteopathy. What matter if we sometimes swung out from spine or tuberosity over a seemingly bottomless abyss; he was equal to all emergencies; from his pockets came bridges galore. Who, of all our number, recalling the proverbial pencil with its worthy helpmeet, the spectacle case, could ever 'despise the day of small things?'"

What a compliment this is, coming from those who have received their graduation under his tutorship. All through the work there was no point reached where Dr. Still was not equal to the occasion. As Miss McNicoll says, "What matter if we sometimes swung out from spine or tuberosity, over a seemingly bottomless abyss." Dr. S. S. Still, of all others, was equal to all emergencies. He could pass them safely over any difficulty and land them at the goal of perfection in Osteopathy. From the time of matriculation to the hour of graduation, Dr. S. S. Still stands pre-eminently as the best teacher in the science, attested by all those competent to judge. Hence it is, that a diploma issued by The S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, at Des Moines, Iowa, will stand in the future among the best, and at the head of the list.

In addition to all this, Dr. S. S. Still stands without a peer as a scientific operator. This could not be otherwise, when we stop to consider his perfect knowledge of anatomy and Osteopathy. His higher education has already taught him how to apply the grand science *scientifically*. There is no man in the United States who is so well qualified in *all respects* to stand at the head of the great Osteopathic College of Des Moines as Dr. S. S. Still.

PROF. W. L. RIGGS.

Prof. W. L. Riggs, who occupies the chair of physiology and histology, is a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and later took a post-graduate course at Chicago University. He has



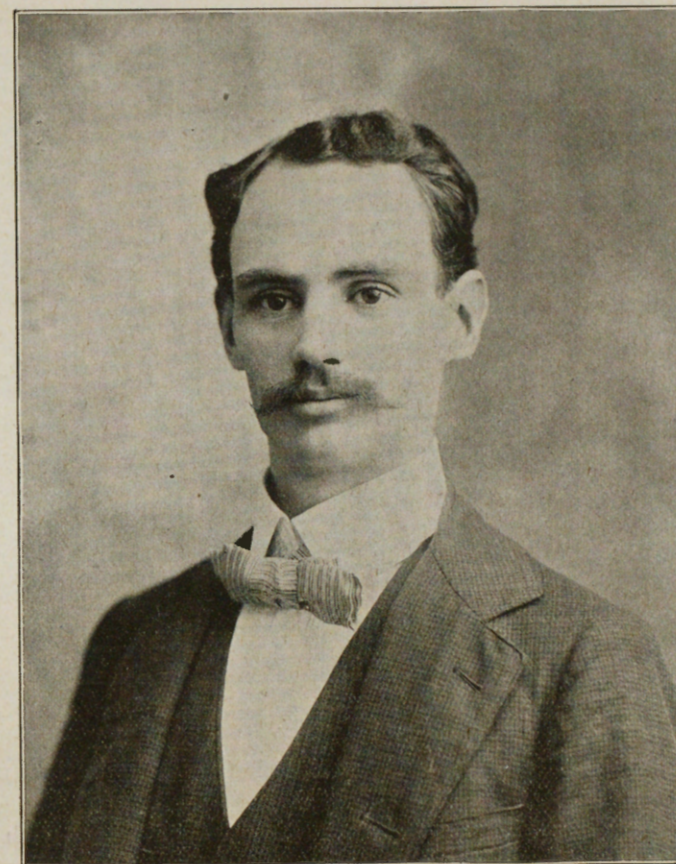
PROF. W. L. RIGGS.

had an extended experience as a teacher and superintendent of public schools, and for two years he occupied the chair of science in the State Normal School at Albion, Idaho. He has been for twelve

months in the American School of Osteopathy, and during his course in this College the confidence of the faculty in his scholarship and ability was shown by his being chosen to fill a temporary vacancy in the chair of histology in that institution. As a successful teacher, Professor Riggs is classed among the best.

ARTHUR STILL CRAIG, D. O.

The Vice-President of the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, Arthur Still Craig, D. O., son of Anderson Craig, a well known and influential citizen of Maryville, Mo., and Mrs. Mary

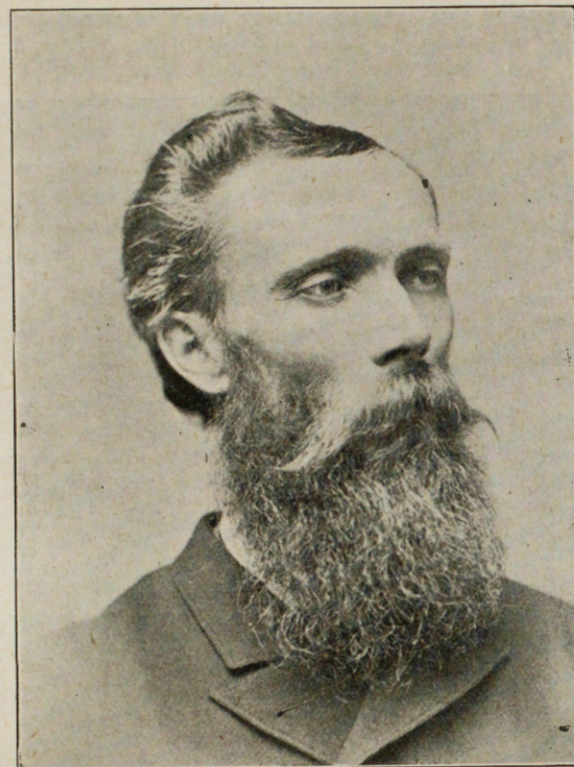


ARTHUR STILL CRAIG, D. O.

Still Craig, sister of Dr. S. S. Still, President of the institution, was born near Maryville, Nodaway county, Mo. He graduated with honors from the high school at that place at the age of seventeen,

soon thereafter entering the Maryville Seminary, which he left a short time before graduating in order to enter one of the earliest classes of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, and thereby became one of the earliest pioneers of the new science.

He graduated in March, '95, since which time, with the exception of a few months spent in dissecting and perfecting his anatomical work, he has been in almost continual practice with his grandfather,

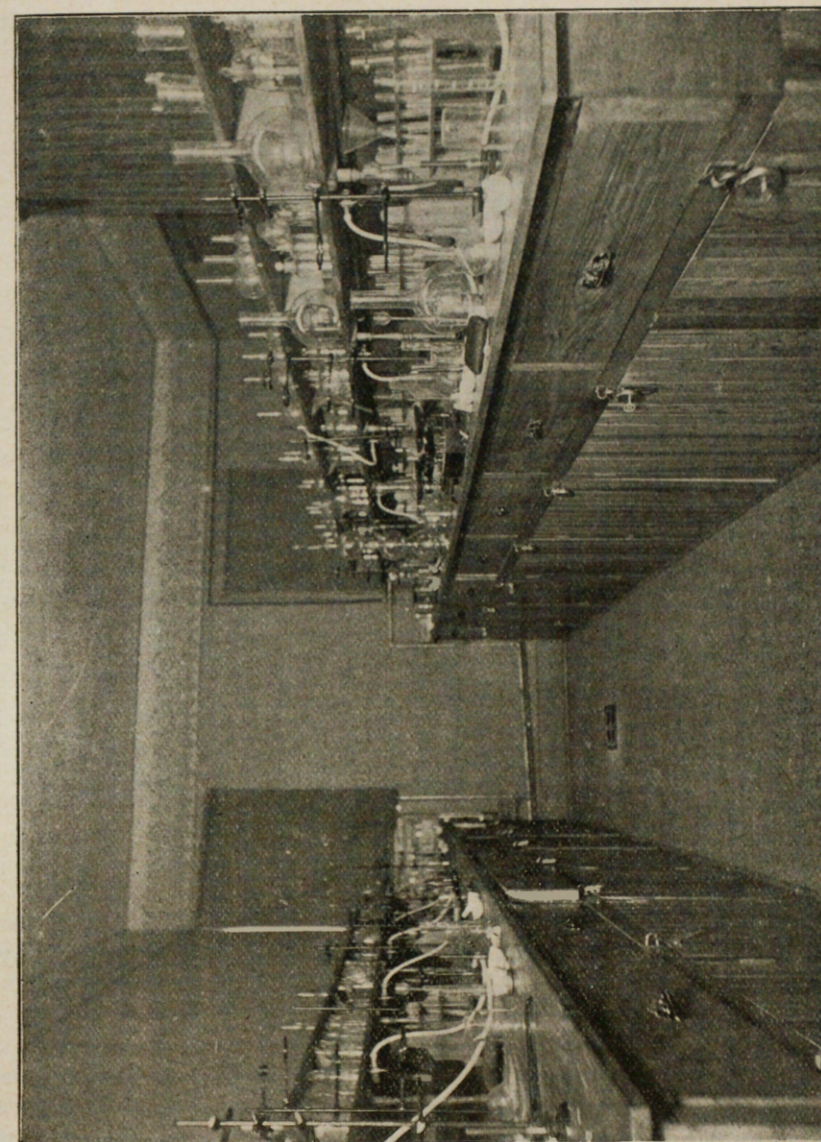


PROF. W. P. MACY.

Dr. J. M. Still, who was one year ahead of him in taking up the work.

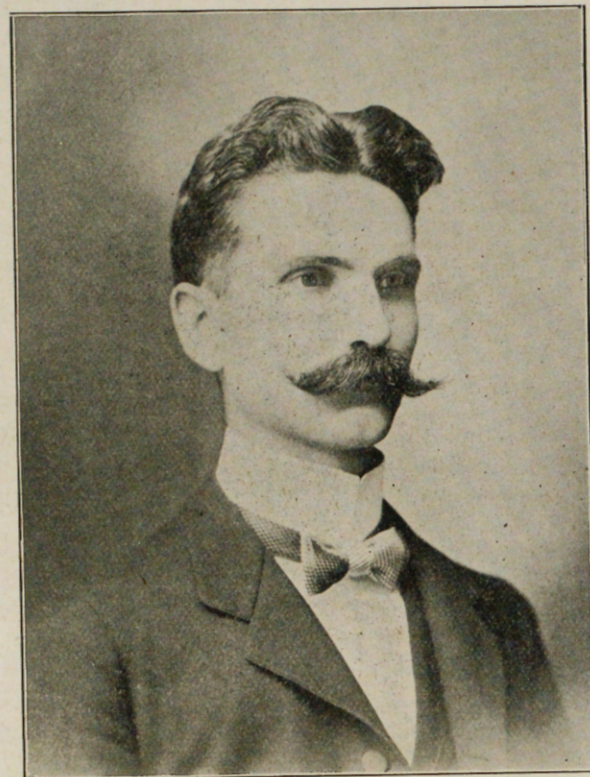
He was one of the first to brave the old Iowa law, and with J. M. Still and G. H. Gilmour, established the Iowa Osteopathic Institute, at Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he rendered material aid in the contest which resulted in our present Iowa Osteopathic law.

His anatomical work referred to above, consists of a series of forty-two colored, life size representations of horizontal sections of the body, with full accompanying descriptions, illustrating, in a



PARTIAL VIEW OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

graphical manner never before seen, the full size and relation of every part and organ of the body. It is not yet published but we hope for its early appearance, as it is complimented very highly as an unique and accurate work, by eminent anatomists who have seen it.



L. MILLER, M. D.

Dr. Craig, in addition to being on the regular staff of operators at the Infirmary, will occupy the chair of demonstrator of Osteopathy, for which his previous work has so eminently fitted him.

PROF. W. P. MACY.

Prof. W. P. Macy, A. M., graduated in the biblical, classical and post-graduate courses at Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, in which he afterwards taught for three years. He then came with Chancellor Carpenter and others to Des Moines and helped organize Drake University, where he taught for nine years in the Scientific Department, and lectured in the Medical Department of the University for several years. That he is one of the best educated men

in the State is shown by the fact that he has at different times been connected as lecturer or professor with every department of Drake University.

Professor Macy has devoted years of study to the subject of biology and has also given much time and attention to the study of hygiene



MRS. S. S. STILL, D. O.

and diet, and is eminently qualified for the work which he is called to do. He will add strength and dignity both to the faculty and to the science.

CLARK M. PROCTOR, M. D.

Clark M. Proctor, M. D., Professor of Pathology, is a native of Illinois. He received his early education at Fairdale, in that State. Having finished the district and village schools, he entered the Academic Department of Albion College, Michigan, where he completed a three years' course of study. After teaching school for a short time he began the study of medicine, and entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which institution he is a graduated.

During his course in Rush College he was fortunate in being under the instruction of Professor Klebs, a pathologist of international reputation, and also of Professor Hektoen, whose eminence



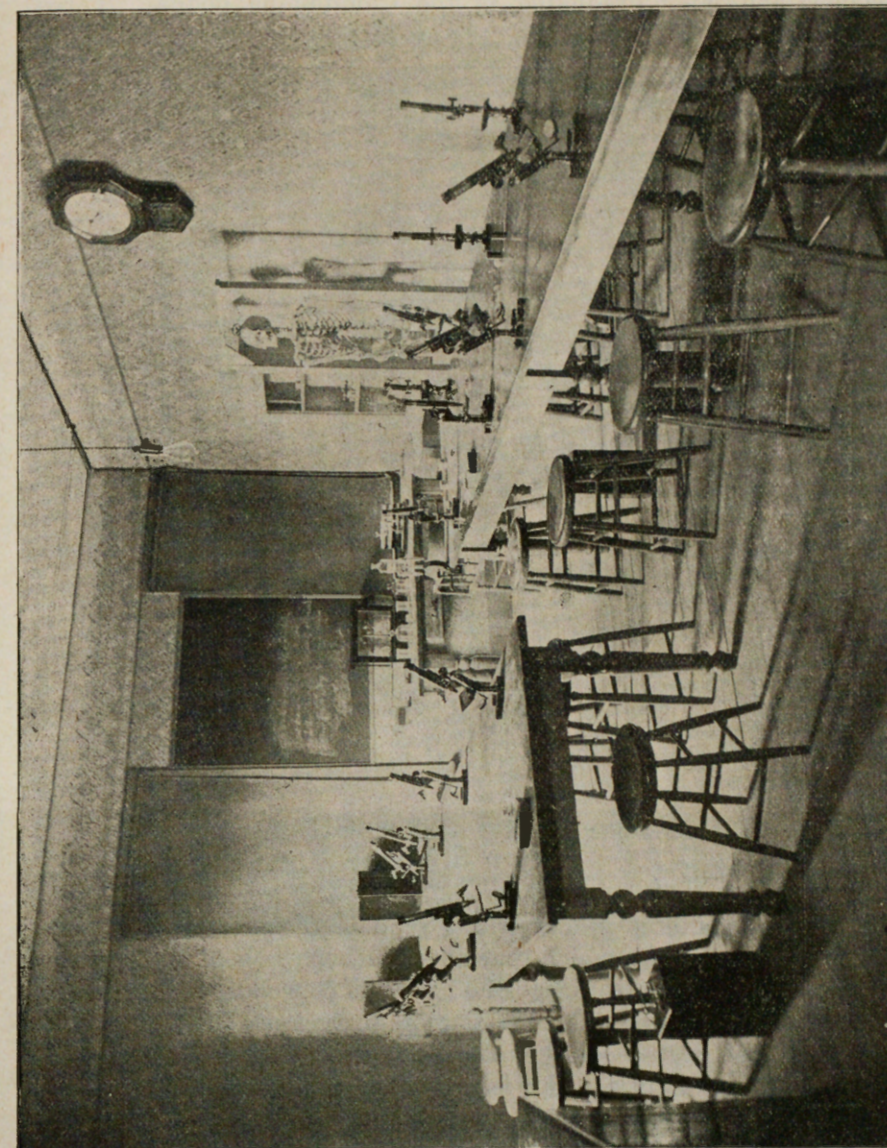
MISS BLANCHE ISABEL THOBURN.

in the line of morbid anatomy is beyond question. Such advantages fit him especially for the chair which he holds in this College.

Soon after receiving his medical diploma he began the practice of his profession but, through the influence of his brother, Prof. C. W. Proctor, of the American School of Osteopathy, he became interested in the science of Osteopathy. During the past few months he has been devoting his time to a careful consideration of the results of Osteopathic treatment, which ended in his decision to adopt its principles. The profession has certainly gained a man of ability and culture.

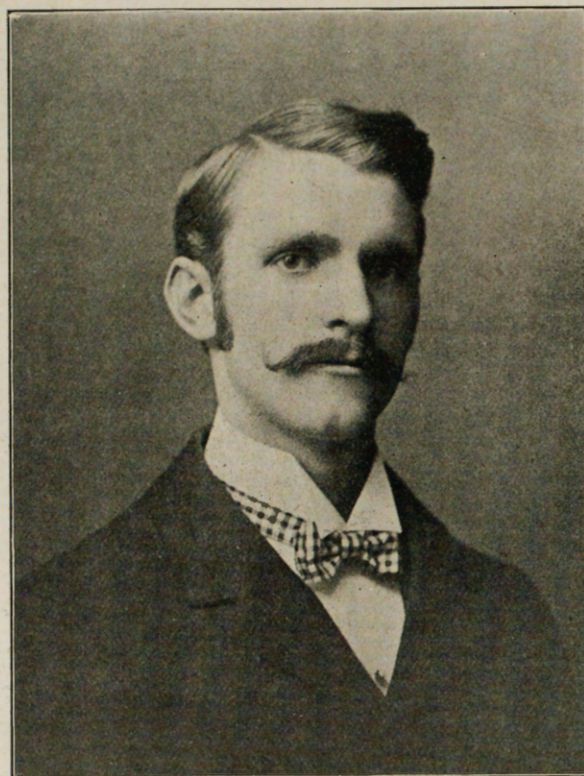
MRS. S. S. STILL.

Mrs. S. S. Still was born in the State of Maine and comes from the renowned Longfellow family. At an early day they moved



INTERIOR VIEW OF HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

West and settled at Lawrence, Kan. Her education was completed at the Kansas State University, where she was especially apt in Latin and German. Before her marriage she was a successful teacher, and later graduated in the Chautauqua course. Three



CLARK W. PROCTOR, M. D.

years ago she entered the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in June, '97, since which time she has been one of the regular operators of that institution. She has been especially fortunate in having received Osteopathic instruction direct from Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of the science, also from Dr. Chas. Still, along the line of obstetric work. She is one of the best Osteopaths ever graduated from the Kirksville school. Mrs. Still makes friends both with patients and students and her appearance before the class in clinics was always greeted with rounds of applause, as the students knew that they would get many practical points from her presentation of cases. She, like her husband, has the happy faculty

of imparting to others that which she knows. In the Infirmary practice, here in Des Moines, she will have charge of the ladies' department, and in the school will be one of the demonstrators in clinics and also deliver lectures on Osteopathic gynecology and obstetrics.

BLANCHE ISABEL THOBURN.

Miss Blanche Isabel Thoburn, A. B., who holds the chair of Chemistry, is a lady of superior intellectual attainments and liberal



MISS GEORGIA STEWART, M. D.

education. Her education has been obtained, first, in the schools of Peabody, Kan., from the high school of which place she received her diploma in 1890; next, in the Northwestern University at Evanston, where she completed the freshman year; then in the University of Kansas, where she took special work in chemistry and finished the liberal arts course, receiving her diploma with the degree of A. B.; and finally in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, where she completed the first two of the four years

required in the course. She had previously won, by competitive examination, the Danforth scholarship in that school. She is thus peculiarly well equipped for the position she now holds.

MISS GEORGIA STEWART.

Miss Georgia Stewart, M. D., is well known to the citizens of Des Moines, from the well equipped institutions of which she



WM. N. NORTHROP, D. O.

received her education, and where she has, at the present time, a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Stewart completed her classical education at Drake university, and then took the course and graduated from the Iowa Medical college, and has since been practicing in the city. Dr. Stewart saw that medicine was not competent to contend with disease, and that the Osteopaths were obtaining results that she could not, and resolved to master this science as well. She has always been a great lover and student of

anatomy, and her work in the dissecting room will be especially gratifying to all the class, and especially to the lady students.

L. MILLER, M. D.

Dr. L. Miller is a native of Illinois. In earlier years he received the necessary education and taught school, after which he entered



J. W. HOFSESS, D. O.

the university (Lake Forest, Chicago) and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession to the present time. In the future he will teach psycho-therapeutics in this institution.

WM. N. NORTHROP, M. D.

Dr. Wm. N. Northrop is a native of Alabama, though his family early moved to Connecticut and later to Louisville, Ky., where his education was obtained in the public schools of that city. He spent three years in the employ of the New York Life Insurance

Co., at which time he became interested in the science of Osteopathy, began the study and graduated in June of the present year. Dr. Northrop is located at Winterset at present. He will be one of the instructors in clinics after January, 1899.

J. W. HOFSESS, D. O.

Dr. J. W. Hofsess, lecturer on principles of Osteopathy, began his studies in the Mexico high school, and at the age of nineteen graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal School. Later he taught for three years and took special courses in the Normal School and in the State University of Missouri. At this time, happening to hear of Osteopathy, he at once became interested in the science and entered the American School, from which he graduated in June, 1898. He was recognized by all his professors as one of the best thinkers of the class and indeed one of the best in the science. Dr. Hofsess is admirably qualified for his work. He will begin his work here with the February term.

Organization of Our First Class.

The first class of S. C. O. met September 13, 1898, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a class organization. The following officers were elected: Mr. C. W. Johnson, president; Mr. J. L. O'Connor, vice-president; Miss Lydia M. McCutchen, secretary; Mr. Leon D. Drake, treasurer; Miss Mary A. Finley, historian.

Necessary committees were appointed. These committees reported at a meeting of the class which was held at 3 P. M., September 28, 1898. At this meeting a constitution was adopted; also the following class yell:

Vive, vive, zip, boom, zill,
Vive la, vive la, S. S. Still;
Wahoo, wahoo, see us go,
1900, S. C. O.

The committee on class colors were allowed two weeks in which to submit report.

The executive committee submitted plans for a handshaking social, to be held on the lawn at the S. S. Still residence, Friday evening, September 30, 1898, to which were invited all officers, the faculty and all students of the College.

Every doctor of Osteopathy should become a subscriber to THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, and watch the official growth of the new science.

Cosmopolitan Osteopath

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Published monthly. Entered at Des Moines postoffice as second-class matter.

A. L. CONGER, - - - Editor.
W. L. RIGGS, - - - Associate Editor.

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Editorial.

THE THREE QUEENS OF OSTEOPATHY.

In a recent number of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, Dr. A. T. Still speaks of being charged with having made "pet students" of several ladies when they were learning Osteopathy. Dr. Still need have no fears from this charge. In every school and college, and in every station, there is sure to be some one scholar who will be brighter than some other classmate; there must be some one at the head of the class. So the world over. At West Point, it is claimed by some, that Grant stood at the head of his class, and in after life he stood at the head of the army, and later, the Nation, as President; and he was charged by jealous rivals of having been unduly advanced.

Now the three ladies whose names are mentioned are known among Osteopaths as the "three queens of Osteopathy." Every Osteopath is proud of them and their great record in advancing the science, and Dr. A. T. Still must feel equally proud of them.

At an early day he made Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles the first editress-in-chief of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, and that able lady did much to aid Dr. Still in establishing the science of Osteopathy before the world. She has now been selected to further honor the science by establishing and promoting the Western Institute of Osteopathy at Denver, Colo., where she will still further dis-

tinguish herself by honoring the grand science and the Institute with which she is connected.

Later on Mrs. Ella D. Still and Mrs. Alice Patterson were each in turn advanced and placed at the head of the Woman's Department in the Kirksville School and Infirmary; where they discharged the duties assigned them with great honor to Dr. A. T. Still, and to the science they represented. Now Dr. Alice Patterson goes to Washington, where she will honor Osteopathy to a greater extent than ever before, and undoubtedly be the means of transmitting our science to many nations of the earth through their representatives at the Capital.

As to Dr. Ella D. Still, she has become part and parcel of the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, where she will preside at the head of the Woman's Department and become more distinguished than ever before. She will occupy the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the College and bring additional light and ability in the displaying and pushing of the new science at what is destined to become the greatest College of Osteopathy in the Nation. Her position here will be very gratifying to all Osteopaths who wish success to the future of the science. Truly Drs. Nettie H. Bolles, Alice Patterson and Ella D. Still are justly entitled to the sobriquet of "the three queens of Osteopathy." Dr. A. T. Still has just cause to be proud of these "queens" in the science. They will add lustre to his name and be the means of placing it still higher on the roll of fame.

PROMISING INSTITUTION.

One of the greatest institutions in Iowa will be the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, located at Des Moines. This will be a superior college to any other in the country for the teaching of the science of Osteopathy.

The Infirmary is now open and scores of patients from all over this and other states and the city of Des Moines are now being treated at the Still Infirmary in this city, and the College opened its doors to students on the first of September. Its advantages are unexcelled by any college in the United States; in fact, it will be the only Osteopathic college giving to its students actual dissection on the cadaver. It will also give to its students two terms, or ten months, of actual practice in its treating rooms, which is double the amount of time given by any other school. It will have a lady graduate of Osteopathy in the chair of obstetrics. Many students from Iowa and through the northwestern states have already signified their intention of attending this school, and the fact of its having a lady demonstrator of anatomy and a lady in the chair of obstetrics and chemistry makes the school especially popular for lady students. This, coupled with the fact that S. S. Still is the most thorough and scientific teacher of anatomy and Osteopathy in the United States, puts this College in advance and fully up to date, and in keeping with the requirements of the science. And those students who have already matriculated bear testimony to the high esteem and confidence in which Dr. Still and the College are held by students all over the country. Those who have already matriculated (over fifty in number) show that the first class will be composed of between fifty and seventy-five students, and the management believes that this number will certainly be increased to 150 students with the February term, and the success of the College is assured beyond all possible question.

One of the bright and able young ladies of Des Moines, a school teacher by profession, who is now a student of the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and who has always re-

ceived good wages for the services she has rendered, made a most careful investigation of the science of Osteopathy before taking up its study at the Still College at Des Moines.

Asking for and obtaining a list of graduates now out practicing Osteopathy, she says: "I wrote to twenty-five Osteopaths now practicing the profession, located from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, in various towns and cities, asking for their opinion whether or not the science was a fad, or was it based on scientific principles. How was it received by the public; how were the number of cases treated, as compared with the number of cures performed, and what one might expect as a financial return based on actual expense. The responses to the letters were most favorable and all advised me to take up the study. The *lowest* salary that any of them received was \$150 per month, while the average was from \$300 to \$500 per month, and in some cases as high as \$10,000 per year. All spoke in the highest terms of the results obtained in the work and advised me to learn the science."

This distinguished lady is now a student of the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary at Des Moines, Iowa, preferring its advantages in every way to those of any other school. This decision was reached on her part after most careful investigation and the visiting of several different schools in person.

The S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy have reason to feel proud of the organization of their College and Infirmary at Des Moines, Iowa. Starting in on the 5th of last July, we have had but a few days in which to organize our school and make our start, and yet our first class consists now of over sixty members. This success is without a parallel in Osteopathic organizations over the country. But we do not claim all the credit ourselves. What we are seeking to do is to organ-

ize an Osteopathic college that shall meet with the approval of all lovers of the science and all graduates and students of Osteopathy. One which everyone can point to with pride as the great school for Osteopathic instruction in this country.

There are those who have met our efforts with all opposition possible, and thrown in our way all the obstacles at their command, but the more this opposition was centered upon us here, the more the graduates of Osteopathy and their friends have aided us. And in canvassing the number of students who have come to us, we find that our friends are principally graduates in Osteopathy. They have sent us students because of the unfriendly efforts on the part of some to break us down, so that the unfriendly acts to which we refer have greatly inured to our benefit rather than otherwise, as intended. We certainly appreciate these friendly efforts, and shall continue, as in the past, to upbuild and uphold the science of Osteopathy, keeping THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH clean from all controversy, and relying upon the friendship of those interested in the science to lend us a helping hand. We shall certainly strive to prove ourselves worthy of it.

When the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in Cincinnati recently, the kind feelings of comradeship and the love the comrades bear for each other was displayed in the fact that Governor Pingree, of Michigan, was supposed to be opposed to General Alger, and when Governor Pingree rose to speak it was supposed by the comrades that he rose for the purpose of criticising the action of General Alger as Secretary of War. Comrade Alger has a splendid war record; had been Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and had the love and respect of all comrades, and they did not propose to have him criticised in

public, and they rose as one man in convention and joined in the chorus, not allowing Governor Pingree to speak. Governor Pingree really intended to compliment Secretary Alger.

The same was true in the formation of the S. S. Still College and Infirmary here. Certain parties made a bitter attack upon Dr. S. S. Still, but he had the love and esteem of every intelligent graduate in Osteopathy from every part of the country, and the more they tried to belittle him and embarrass the school at this point, the more the graduates outside lent him a helping hand and sent students to him. They knew in this that he was the best educator in Anatomy and Osteopathy that the country afforded, and they were only helping Osteopathy and themselves in taking the course to sustain and aid him. He had too good and honest a record as an Osteopath to be slandered and belittled.

The Northern Institute of Osteopathy of Minneapolis has kind words for the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy of Des Moines, Iowa. Their kind words expressed through *The Northern Osteopath* are greatly appreciated. They are true Osteopaths and are building up a great institution and doing oceans of good for Osteopathy. They were the first institution of the world to demonstrate the truth of the words of Dr. A. T. Still, when he said there was no patent on Osteopathy. Neither was the science or its discovery a gift of God, but that the science could be taught by any able graduate in the science. Dr. E. C. Pickler, the president of the Northern School, is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. In his diploma he is marked "one hundred" in anatomy, and "one hundred" in Osteopathy, and withal he is a splendid business man. They have turned out many capable graduates in Osteopathy. Long live the Northern Institute of Osteopathy!

We are constantly receiving letters from patients from many different parts of the country asking the whereabouts of the nearest Osteopath, therefore every Osteopath should carry his card in THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, that all people interested in the science may know where to reach him. We have reduced our advertising rates to all Osteopaths, therefore send in your cards and orders for extra copies of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH.

Infirmary Notes.

The work of the S. S. Still Infirmery is proving satisfactory to both operators and patients.

Mrs. Harvey, of Killduff, Iowa, brought her little daughter to the Infirmery wearing a brace as the result of a dislocated hip of three years' standing. After a month's treatment, the dislocation has been reduced and the brace discarded. It is needless to say that both are highly pleased with the result of Osteopathic treatment.

Miss Andrews, who came from Grinnell to Des Moines to die, returned home after two months' treatment at the S. S. Still Infirmery, rejoicing in the efficacy of Osteopathy.

Mrs. Godell, of this city, is one of the happiest persons imaginable, having been marvelously helped by Osteopathic treatment.

Mr. J. A. Keeney, of Carlisle, Iowa, has taken treatment at the Infirmery for about a month, and is astonished at the efficacy of Osteopathy in his case. Some of his ills were considered incurable, and yet, after so short a length of time, he finds himself almost a new man.

Press Notices.

Cosmopolitan Osteopath, Iowa.

The initial number of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, published in the interest of the S. S. Still College and Infirmery of Osteopathy, of Des Moines, Iowa, came to hand the first of the month. The magazine contains within its poster covers a wealth of argument, cuts of the faculty, the Infirmery buildings, the city, and a sketch of the proposed college building, that makes us turn green with Osteopathic envy.

Among the many readable articles we were particularly pleased with one written by Dr. A. S. Craig, the Vice-President of the Infirmery and the Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. It is entitled, "A One Idea Method," and shows how the earnest seeker after the truth may spend years in trying to get something satisfying out of the confused turmoil of Allopaths, Homeopaths, Dietists and Electricists, Massage and Swedish Movement Operators, Germ-Theorists and Anti-Germ-Theorists, until in confusion and despair the search is about to be abandoned when the simple Osteopathic theory, that man is regarded as a machine, which can and does run smoothly unless thrown out of gear by some disarrangement of one or more of its many parts—thus producing the condition called disease—and which can and does resume running on schedule time if only the disarrangement be located and replaced. There is a simplicity and grandeur about this theory of human life that is only exceeded by the magnificence of the results arising from its application. The earnest seeker goes no farther. At last a rational and incontrovertible theory has been put forth and disease is robbed of its fearful mysteriousness.

Another article we note, calling attention to the kind treatment accorded

the founders of this new school of Osteopathy by the local M. D.'s. We are glad to learn that the exponents of our new and living science are given the right hand of friendship and welcomed into the field against the common foe—disease.

Further numbers of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH will be heartily welcomed here in the Hub.—*Boston Osteopath*.

Graduate of the Northern School of Osteopathy.

OFFICE OF
DR. A. U. JORRIS, OSTEOPATH,
RED OAK, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1898
The Cosmopolitan Osteopath, Des Moines, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of several sample copies of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH. It is what every Osteopathic journal should be—liberal, true, energetic and aggressive. I am proud to have it in my office.

Respectfully yours,
A. U. JORRIS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, of which Colonel Conger is editor, is finding favor, not only with the Osteopaths, but with those who are sympathizers and those who are fast becoming interested in the work. It is a non-partisan publication, unbridled, aiming at only one ambition and that to promote the science of Osteopathy, in an unprejudiced manner, without reference to other schools or locations.—*Des Moines Leader*.

The second number of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, published at Des Moines, has been received at this office. It is a neatly printed and finely illustrated magazine devoted to the science of Osteopathy, about which the world is just now agitated. The work is full of information on hygiene, and cannot fail to be of benefit to all who carefully peruse its pages.—*The Dickinson County Herald* (Spirit Lake, Iowa).

Osteopathy as a Profession.

In five states of the Union Osteopathy is on the same footing as medicine. In three others the Osteopath cannot be interfered with in his practice. Ere long every state in the Union will recognize it, and there is absolutely no avenue open to young men and women, at the present time, that holds out such inducements as does the study of Osteopathy. Any thorough Osteopath can earn money and reputation rapidly in hundreds of towns that are offering inducements to Osteopaths to come and open a practice. The success of women in the Osteopathic field has been very marked, and in no other profession can she achieve such far-reaching results as in the practice of Osteopathy.—*Fargo Osteopath*.

The latest candidate for public attention in the Osteopathic field of journalism is THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, published by the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, of Des Moines, Iowa, edited by Mr. A. L. Conger, with Mr. W. L. Riggs as associate editor. The initial number, issued under date of August, 1898, has reached our exchange table and deserves creditable mention. Mr. Conger is to be complimented upon so complete a journal in every respect, replete with good matter on the subject presented, and giving evidence of a competent business management. While we appreciate the fact that a new broom sweeps clean, yet if any one can maintain the size and standard established by the new magazine, Colonel Conger can do so. We wish him the best of success and are certainly pleased to have his paper occupy a place among our valued exchanges.—*Northern Osteopath*.

The Dr. S. S. Still College.

At Des Moines, Iowa, a new College and Infirmery of Osteopathy has been opened, which will add another to the prominent schools now in operation.

Dr. S. S. Still has long been connected with the American School at Kirksville, and is eminently fitted for the work undertaken.

Associated with him is Col. A. L. Conger, who has every reason to know the great value of Osteopathy, owing his life to the treatment.

Those who know the projectors of this school understand that it will be a success from the start, and all such are well wishers and heartily welcome this most valuable addition to the institutions teaching the great science.—*Fargo Osteopath*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH for September shows great strides over the preceding number, and in the various subjects treated feels impelled to say that the growth and advancement in the science of Osteopathy is wonderful, and believes has come to stay. The magazine contains forty or more pages of matter, all original and some by leaders in the new science, and is well printed, comparing favorably with the big health monthlies. Published at \$1 a year, at Des Moines, Iowa.—*Evening Bulletin* (Big Rapids, Mich.).

We take pleasure in informing our readers of the opening of a school of Osteopathy in Des Moines, Iowa. The wonderful success of this method of treatment in chronic diseases and those which have defied the skill of the old school physicians has attracted great attention during the past five years, and the college at Kirksville, Mo., has been patronized by thousands of sufferers. The college at Des Moines is under the charge of Dr. S. S. Still, a nephew of Dr. Andrew Still, the discoverer of the science. Dr. Still is generally believed by those familiar with his work to be the foremost Osteopathic physician in the western country. With him are associated Hon. A. L. Conger, a cousin of Major Conger, of this state, now our minister to China, Dr. W. W.

G. Helm, Prof. W. L. Riggs, Mrs. Ella D. Still and Mrs. Emily B. Conger. All of these are specialists in the treatment of disease according to this method. We predict that this college at Des Moines will become one of the greatest institutions in the State within a short time. The infirmary was opened for the treatment of diseases July 5th. The college proper will be opened to students the first week in September.—*Wallaces' Farmer and Dairyman* (Des Moines).

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH is the name of a new magazine just received. We do not know whether it is to take the place of their other publication, or is additional to it. The frontispiece is a picture of the proposed S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, to be built at Des Moines, Iowa. The founders of this school certainly have great faith in their system of healing, and claim large and satisfactory results. There is certainly room in this great world, burdened with pain and physical weakness, for all honest remedies that will alleviate the suffering. Osteopathy may be destined to accomplish much in that direction.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the S. S. Still Infirmary and College, Des Moines, Iowa, is the name of the new book published by that institution. It is full of interesting reading matter and is up-to-date on Osteopathy. The *Lincoln Legion of Honor* wishes them success in the new enterprise.—*Lincoln Legion of Honor* (Kirksville, Mo.).

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, devoted to the science of Osteopathy, has been started at Des Moines as the organ of the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy. Col. A. L. Conger, late of Ohio, is editor. It is published monthly.—*Oskaloosa* (Iowa) *Evening Herald*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, published at Des Moines, Vol. I, No. 1, has reached us. It is the official organ of Osteopathy in the United States, and makes the formal announcement of the organization and opening of the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy at Des Moines. In defining Osteopathy it says: "The object of the Osteopath is simply to detect and remove any obstruction or abnormality in the body which interferes with the laws of nature, so that she may continue her work unmolested." This is the whole philosophy of Osteopathy in a nutshell. It claims to cure nothing, but only to restore the body to a normal condition and let nature effect the cure.—*Oxford* (Ohio) *News*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH is the title of a new magazine for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy, the new mode of treating diseases, that has been making wonderful strides into popularity of late. The Iowa law recently recognized it. One of the finest colleges in the country is going up at Des Moines, where also THE OSTEOPATH is published.—*Angus Eagle* (Angus, Wis.).

We are in receipt of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, a magazine devoted to the advancement of Osteopathy. It is ably edited.—*Sibley* (Iowa) *Gazette*.

From THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH we take the following: "The name Osteopathy (from osteon, a bone, and pathos, suffering) is somewhat misleading, as many suppose that the system deals only with bone diseases and dislocations, and hence apply the term 'bone doctor' to an Osteopath. Dr. Still selected the word 'Osteopathy' because bones are the framework on which the organs of the body are constructed, and are used 'as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries.'

"The chief cause of disease is lack of blood supply from some mechanical obstruction. There is some displacement, enlargement, obstruction or abnormality of a bone, muscle or ligament, or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel, when the human machine gets out of order."—*Fayette* (Iowa) *Postal Card*.

The first issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH comes to our table with the August issue. It is an attractive looking magazine and is devoted to the new school of the science of Osteopathy, the practice of which has been recognized by the Iowa legislature as a genuine medical science. Osteopathy is the science of curing disease without the use of drugs. It is published in Des Moines, Iowa, at \$1 per annum.—*Boston* (Mass.) *Idea*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, devoted to the science of Osteopathy, has been started at Des Moines as the organ of the Dr. S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy. Col. A. L. Conger, late of Ohio, is editor. It is published monthly at \$1 per year. Typographically it is the handsomest of the Osteopathic journals.—*Sac Sun* (Sac City, Iowa).

THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, a magazine of sixty pages, is published monthly at Des Moines, devoted to the advancement of the science of Osteopathy, price, one dollar per year or ten cents per copy. It gives a fine cut of the proposed S. S. Still College of Osteopathy to be erected in our capital city. This infirmary has been regularly incorporated under the laws of Iowa, passed last session. The publication is the outgrowth of this and of the assembly. The property of General Given and Clarkson property adjoining, have been purchased for the building site of the infirmary about to be constructed.—*Cedar Falls* (Iowa) *Gazette*.

The editor regrets very much that THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, published by the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa, did not reach him sooner. Not until our September number was about complete did this new and elegant magazine reach us. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH is, in fact, the handsomest magazine that comes to our table, being printed in the highest style of the art, and replete with excellent reading matter along scientific lines. This magazine contains fifty-two finely printed pages, and a very fine display of advertisements. A. L. Conger, editor, and W. L. Riggs, associate. We welcome this magazine to our exchange list.—*Columbian Osteopath* (Kirksville, Mo.).

Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Conger, with their son, L. H. Conger, have been in Chicago for the past week to meet and greet their son, Mr. A. L. Conger, Jr., who enlisted with Company M, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, at the commencement of the present war. A. L., Jr., was ordered before the examining board of New York city for promotion; after passing a rigid and thorough examination before the board, he was appointed and commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army, and ordered to join the Eighteenth United States Infantry at Manila. His Des Moines relatives mentioned have been visiting with Lieutenant Conger, Jr., in Chicago this week. He leaves Chicago next Monday to join his regiment, while Mrs. Conger will visit friends in Ohio for a short time, when she will return to Des Moines and join the Still College and Infirmary in this city.—*Register*.

Dr. Ella D. Still in the chair of Obstetrics, Dr. Georgia Stewart as the lady demonstrator of Anatomy, and Blanche I. Thoburn, A. B., in the chair of Chemistry, makes the Still College the most popular and best for lady students in all the land.

Personals.

Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of the Northwestern Institute of Osteopathy, and editor of the *Fargo Osteopath*, has been in Chicago taking a thorough course in dissection. Mrs. de Lendrecie is one of the best friends of Osteopathy in the country. Her school is located at Fargo, and opened for the fall term in September. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH wishes her full success, which she justly merits at the hands of all Osteopaths, and others interested in the newly discovered science.

Dr. Horton Fay Underwood, who is one of the ablest and most experienced graduates now practicing Osteopathy, has formed a partnership with his cousin, Dr. Evelyn K. Underwood, who is another distinguished and able graduate in the science of Osteopathy. They have opened offices at No. 107 East Twenty-third street in New York city, where they are rapidly building up a splendid and profitable practice. Our Osteopathic friends in New York city will make no mistake in getting treatment from the hands of the Doctors Underwood at No. 107 East Twenty-third street. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH can recommend them as able and experienced, and wish the success which they so justly merit at the hands of all Osteopaths.

Dr. J. H. Jefferson of Knoxville, Iowa, and Dr. Wm. N. Northrop of Winterset, Iowa, honored the Dr. S. S. Still College with their presence at the opening exercises on the evening of the 1st inst. Both of these gentlemen are strong exponents of the science and are, by earnest work and attention to business, rapidly winning the confidence and respect of their patrons. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH commends them both as gentlemen and practitioners.

Dr. Charles Little of Lincoln, Neb., left a good practice at Atlantic, Iowa, to go to Lincoln, Neb., in response to many calls and requests made upon him to open an office at Lincoln, where he is already enjoying a good and growing practice.

Dr. E. A. Peterson, B. A., D. O., located at Seattle, Wash., is one of the many bright and able graduates who are now gaining a splendid record for himself and for Osteopathy in his practice of his profession. Dr. Peterson has an able article in this issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, to which we invite the attention of all Osteopaths.

Dr. F. W. Sherburne, of Melrose, Mass., is doing some fine work for the science of Osteopathy in the old Bay State, as well as building up a fine practice for himself by the excellent results he is getting from the patients now being treated by him. We are glad to see such fine practitioners as Dr. Sherburne occupying the Eastern territory.

Capt. David Lanning, secretary of the Ohio Institute of Osteopathy at Columbus, Ohio, spent several days last week at the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy. Captain Lanning is widely and favorably known in Ohio Grand Army and political circles, and he and his associates have opened an institute at Columbus, Ohio, which will open October 17th. In their infirmary practice, under the management of Dr. T. F. Kirkpatrick, they are meeting with magnificent success and performing some wonderful cures. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH wishes the new enterprise success, as it justly merits. Dr. Kirkpatrick is widely and favorably known among Osteopaths.

Dr. Wm. A. McClelland, of Seymour, Iowa, spent a day recently inspecting the School and Infirmary. The Doctor

is one of the leading Homeopathic practitioners of Southern Iowa, and like many others of that school is becoming converted to Osteopathy.

Dr. D. L. Connor is doing grand Osteopathic work at Prescott, Ariz. November 1st Dr. Connor will open an infirmary at Phoenix, Ariz. Dr. W. J. Connor, now of the American School, will join him. Their success is assured.

Dr. J. W. Dill, who for almost forty years has tested the virtues of Homeopathy in a wide practice, was a pleasant visitor at the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, one day recently. The Doctor is outspoken in his statements as to the superiority of Osteopathic treatment over drug medication.

Dr. Dill was enroute to Hastings, Neb., at which place he contemplates locating.

Dr. H. J. Jones, Osteopath, is now located in the When building, Indianapolis, where he is enjoying a successful and growing practice.

Dr. Jennie W. Craven is now located and has her office in the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, Pa. We congratulate the ladies, and all interested in Osteopathy, of Pittsburg and the surrounding suburbs in having such an able lady as Dr. Craven settle in their midst. We commend her as, in every way, worthy of their trust and confidence.

Judge C. C. Cole, of the faculty of the Still College of Osteopathy, delivered his first lecture on medical jurisprudence to the students, Wednesday, the 21st inst. The lecture was most instructive and greatly enjoyed by all the students, as well as by the entire faculty and others who heard it. The students who go out from the S. S. Still College as graduates, will be most thoroughly equipped for the duties of the profession in every department.

A. D. Mahaffy, D. O., of the Montana Institute of Osteopathy, was recently married to Miss Cunningham, of La-Plata, Mo. Dr. Mahaffy is one of Dr. S. S. Still's first pupils after he accepted the professorship in the Kirksville school. The Drs. Mahaffy with Mrs. J. W. Strong, D. O., who form the Montana institute, are certainly a strong combination for the advancement of Osteopathy in the northwest. THE COSMOPOLITAN wishes them success.

Osteopathic Notes.

Osteopathy has come to stay.

The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy is now composed of six colleges.

Now get ready to join the *February* class of the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy.

Many students have already signified their intention of placing their names upon the rolls of the *February* class at the Still College at Des Moines.

The Kirksville, Mo., papers announce that the September 1st class at the Ward, or Columbian school numbered sixty at the reopening of the school and eighty is predicted. Verily Osteopathy is gaining ground every day.

"Green-goods" and Osteopathy do not mix well in Iowa, nor in the Northwest—a word to the wise is sufficient.

The Osteopath is known as the "poor man's doctor."

The "poor man's doctor"—the Osteopath—is now licensed to practice in Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Vermont and Missouri, and is unmolested in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and several other states.

The S. S. Still College of Des Moines is the most popular Osteopathic College in America for lady students, for the reason that its entire faculty is composed and entirely made up of Christian ladies and gentlemen.

Letters from Graduates.

SAMPLES OF LETTERS THAT REACH US FROM GRADUATES IN OSTEOPATHY.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.,
August 9, 1898

To the Editor:

The first number of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH reached Santa Barbara a few days ago and I hasten to congratulate you on placing your journal at once in the front rank of Osteopathic publications, and to predict for you unlimited success.

I was especially pleased with the article on Obstetrics, as it upheld and emphasized my own views on that subject. In a recent case to which Osteopathic principles were applied the labor ended favorably in less than an hour from the time the patient first knew her confinement was at hand. While this is probably an exceptional case, and is all the more remarkable because the patient was a primipara, I believe it indicates the great possibilities in the way of lessening the pain and duration of labor, and in doing away with both instruments and anesthetics. In the case mentioned the patient had taken general Osteopathic treatment for a month previous to the birth of her child, and on the day of its birth was engaged in her usual household duties up to the very beginning of labor—about noon. The only active treatment at the time was to guard the perineum and to apply pressure over the sacral nerves, the latter being very gratefully received by the patient. I will not mention the exact number of days before the patient was up and about again as usual, for fear of leading someone under less favorable circumstances to attempt something she might afterwards regret.

Hoping other D. O.'s will write, giving their experience with Osteopathy in obstetrics, I remain,

Very truly yours,
H. E. HUNT, D. O.

Dr. S. S. Still, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR DOCTOR—The September number of THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH came in due time. I have read with interest its contents, and congratulate you on its make-up.

I am glad to note that you do not claim to have the only Osteopathic school in existence.

I hope you will uphold the excellency of your journal by not stooping so low as to slander all other Osteopathic institutions in order to bring fame to your own. Fame comes to those who attend strictly to their own affairs. In using a little slang, "saw wood" while others disgust the public by putting in print their troubles.

I am a former resident of Kirksville, and get papers from there, and I assure you nothing is more disgusting than to see the manner in which those two schools air their differences, resorting many times nearly to profanity. Could they lay aside their "greed for gold" and read those controversies with unprejudiced minds, they would stand up and, in the words of Puck, say, "What fools we mortals be."

I wish you all the success that can fall to your lot, and hope that THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH will continue to be the best Osteopathic journal published. If you permit yourselves to be dragged into those disgusting newspaper and journal quarrels, then you sink to the level of the other so-called Osteopathic journals. They seem to be more eager to advance their own selfish interests than to advance the science of Osteopathy.

OSTEOPATHY ON PUGET SOUND.

If the young practitioner really wants to realize something of the difficulties encountered by Dr. Still in the early days of Osteopathy, let him hang out his shingle among "Strangers in a strange land," several thousand miles away from an Osteopathic college. Out

here on Puget Sound, while we occasionally meet people who have heard of the new school, the great majority are unable to even pronounce the word "Osteopathy." Getting a foothold for the new science in this country is quite a different thing from "opening up" in Iowa, Illinois or Missouri, where the practice has become famous. This is a grand country, however, and we have determined to stay with it. Our office was first opened in Seattle last February, in the Seattle National Bank building. Gradually we succeeded in arousing an interest, and by June 1st, our practice had outgrown our quarters. On June 10th we removed to our present location in the Safe Deposit building, where we have one-half of the sixth floor. While our experience here has given us an idea of the difficulties encountered by our illustrious founder, it has also proven to us the fact that the magnificent equipment of an Osteopath will enable him to do a profitable business and make enthusiastic friends in any community. It may be a little slow at first—that is, slow in getting an opportunity to demonstrate the merits of the new science, but when this opportunity at last comes results will follow the well directed Osteopathic effort. Results will bring more friends, greater opportunities and a lucrative business will follow as certainly as water will run down hill. The old story of the lame dog when relieved of his pain by kind-hearted children who dressed his wound, returned next day with another unfortunate canine that needed treatment, contains the great secret of Osteopathic success. We have done some advertising, but one result is worth a barrel of printer's ink.

Our institution is now chartered by the State. Seattle, our headquarters, is a great city and destined to become a much greater one. We have a flourishing branch office at Whatcom and have just opened another at Everett. Whatcom and Everett are wideawake

little cities of nearly 10,000 each. The prominent attorneys here, among whom we have made splendid friends, assure us that there is nothing in the Washington medical law to prevent the practice of Osteopathy. We have had no trouble, but have been treated very nicely by all the old school physicians whom we have met.

In this State no diploma is recognized. Every practitioner of medicine must pass an examination. But Osteopathy does not come under "medicine" as defined by the statute.

We wish THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH every success. The country is big enough for several hundred good Osteopathic magazines, and THE COSMOPOLITAN promises to be a good one.

W. A. POTTER, D. O.

Miscellaneous.

We are glad to note that other Osteopathic magazines quote quite freely from THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH. That is all right, brethren. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH publishes more real good Osteopathic reading than any other Osteopathic journal published. Its contents are not copyrighted, and all are free to copy what they choose, only give us the proper credit. Neither is there any patent on Osteopathy; all should be interested in spreading the grand science.

Every person, and especially every household in the land, should become a subscriber to THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH. It is the safest way to secure the files of the magazine, that you may watch the growth and advancement of Osteopathy, and see the new science take its place among the discoveries of the world.

"One of our physicians," says the *Medical News*, "recently received the following letter from a country physi-

cian (?):" "Dear dock, I hav a pashunt whos phisicol sines shoes that the wind-pipe was ulcerated of and his lung hav dropped intoo his stumic. He is unable to swaller and I feer his stumic tube is gon. I hav giv him evrything without effekt, his father is wealthy and Onerable and influential. he is an active member off the M. E. church and god nose I don't want to lose hym. what shall I due. ans, buy return male. yours in neede."

MARYVILLE BOY'S SUCCESS.—Dr. Arthur S. Craig, who has made such a fine record in the practice of the new system of Osteopathy at Clinton, Mo., Rock Rapids, Iowa, and other points, has recently been elected Vice-President of the School of Osteopathy at Des Moines and Professor in the institution. This is a well earned advancement, for there are very few, if any, of the older practitioners, who have met with more universal success and favor than he in the practice of this new healing art.—*Maryville (Mo.) Daily Record*.

It is with pleasure that we announce the marriage, on September 7th, of I. J. Hartford, D. O., of Shenandoah, Iowa, and Miss Cora Mae Figge, of Lancaster, Mo. Dr. Hartford is one of the most successful Osteopathic practitioners while the bride, a well known young lady of Lancaster, is a sister of Mrs. F. W. Hannah, D. O. THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH wishes them useful and happy lives.

Dr. G. H. Gilmour, the genial business manager of the Iowa Osteopathic Institute, passed through our city recently, and spent a day with us. He expressed surprise at the size of the class and was in every way pleased with the S. S. Still College. The doctor has been very successful in his work, and THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH certainly wishes for him a continuance of such success.

From a Distinguished Iowa Editor.

IOWA, September 7, 1898.

Colonel Conger, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to congratulate you on the subject matter of THE COSMOPOLITAN. I notice that your school proposes to give one year of practice to the students while attending. My observation is to the effect that heretofore they were kept at theoretical work too long, and as a result, after graduation, are at sea as to knowing what to do to cure patients. I noticed this at Kirksville in talking to citizens as well as students and D. O.'s, and have had it brought forcibly to my mind by taking treatment from D. O.'s that graduated last April. Either the first graduates were taught wrongly or else others who have graduated since were, as there is a difference in results and practice. For the good of the science of Osteopathy this should not be so, as skeptical people are apt to form wrong conclusions.

I presume that being crowded with students is the cause of this state of affairs, and not as has been suggested, a desire not to instruct, or graduate, thorough Osteopaths, and thus cause patients to go to Kirksville if a cure is desired. In my own case, I am far from being as well as I was when I last saw you. But for all that I am a firm believer in the science when it is applied correctly.

I wish you knew of some thorough Osteopath that would locate at this town. In time they would build up a good practice, as it was just commencing to materialize when the field was abandoned.

My son is a soldier boy in the Fifty first or he might have been a student with you.

Hoping you will succeed, despite the tone of the *Journal*, and with my regards to Mrs. Conger, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Every student and graduate, as well as every friend of Osteopathy, should become a subscriber to THE COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, and preserve its files for future reference. The way to do this is to become a subscriber and receive each issue regularly. Three dollars in cash will pay for four subscribers.

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2. The said agrees to pay to the said College and Infirmary of Osteopathy the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and that he will conduct himself according to the rules and regulations of the said school.

Dated at Des Moines this..... day of..... 1898.

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